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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,693—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1896.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
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COMMENCING with the S. S. GANGES, SAILING on the 22nd May, the LAUNCH to Convey Passengers to the Homeward Mail Steamer will LEAVE the BALLARD PIER, at 3 P.M. every FRIDAY. Passengers from Europe or China will be landed at the same place.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
‡ GANGES	4266	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th ,,
‡ SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th ,,
‡ GANGES	4266	T. F. Creery	19th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	26th ,,
‡ † SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July,
B.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th ,,
‡ GANGES	4266	T. F. Creery	17th ,,
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st ,,
R.I. CARTHAGE	6263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
‡ GANGES	4266	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
† SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th ,,

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked R.M., proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these Voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
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For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
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Bombay, 18th May, 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	J. N'colich	3,878	650	1st June 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,295	350	7th June 1896
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th July 1896

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A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about the 21st May, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about the 23rd May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, about the 23rd May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on or about 22nd May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 2nd June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 19th May, 1896.

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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
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SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June 1896.
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July ,,
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
ERNEST-SIMONS	Delacroix	5,707	4th June.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 13th June.

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A combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. These pills are Powerful Restorers of Health, Vigour, and Nerve Power in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by alcoholism, dissipation, and excesses of all kinds. In Melancholia, Failure of Energy, and Business Capacity, and other feeble condition indicating premature old age they are exceedingly energizing and strength-giving, and invaluable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

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		Rs. a.
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TO-DAY.

Embarkation of Troops for Egypt.

FREE ENGLISH LECTURE.—Dr. Gangadin, L. H. M. & H. P. S., of Dinapore, will deliver a public lecture on "The Aim of Human Life," at 6-30, this evening, at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kalbadwady, Girgaum. All are cordially invited to attend.

BATHING FATALITY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the city coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Gunpowder Road, touching the death of one Visram Ratna, aged about 25 years. It appears that the deceased, in company of three friends, went to bathe in the Suraya Kund at Mazagon. After bathing in the water for some time, the deceased sank, and did not come up. His friends searched for him in the water, but when their joint efforts proved of no avail, they went and informed the police. A diver was sent down subsequently, and the body was recovered. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, 4, Bruce Lane, Mr. Tribhovandas Jadowji in the chair. The following resolution, which was passed at a meeting of the shareholders held on the 4th instant, was duly confirmed :—That articles 98, 99, 102 (sub-sec. G.) 128 and 130 of the Articles of the Association of the Company be altered by substituting for the words "Messrs. A. Sabapathy Moodelliar and Co.," occurring therein respectively the words "Messrs. Narayen Dhondoba and Co." wherever the said words "Messrs. A. Sabapathy Moodelliar and Co." occur therein respectively. There was no other business before the meeting.

SUICIDE OF A COMPOSITOR.—An inquest was held, on Tuesday, at the Girgaum Back Road, touching the death of Shantaram Ramchandra, a Hindu compositor in a Vernacular printing press. The deceased was about 22 years of age, and at one time lived with his parents, from whom he had separated some eight months ago, and was living with a friend at Kandawady. For over a month the deceased was ill with fever, and as he was in debt, he thought of putting an end to his troubles by committing suicide. On the pretence of going to see his mother at Bandora he left the house, but before doing so, he took with him a note addressed to his brother, asking him to pay his debts and to recover his month's pay from the printing press. A police sepoy saw a coat and a cap hung on a stick resting on the parapet wall of the well in which he committed suicide. The well was searched, and the body of the deceased was recovered, and the mother and his brother were informed of it. The body, and the handwriting of the note were identified by the brother of the deceased. The jury recorded a verdict of suicide by drowning.

THE PARSEE GIRLS SCHOOLS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of subscribers to the funds of the Parsee Girls Schools' Association's schools was held on Tuesday in the Bai Sakibai Banglow premises in the Fort, Mr. K. R. Cama, President of the Association, being in the chair. Mr. Darashah R. Chichgar, the zealous honorary secretary, read the report and accounts for the past year. We have published a summary of the report in connection with the last prize-distribution of the schools. From the accounts prepared by the honorary treasurer, Mr. N. J. Ganmadia, and examined by Messrs. Bomonjee Byramjee Patel and Framjee Temuljee Mirza, the honorary auditors, it appeared that the balance in hand at the end of the last year was Rs. 1,30,936, of which Rs. 119,540 were to the credit of the fixed endowments account. The total income of the year was Rs. 19,011, and the expenditure Rs. 14,752. During the year Rs. 966 were received as donations, and Rs. 1,495 were contributed to the schools at the performance of the third day's funeral ceremonies of deceased Parsees. A sum of Rs. 1,158 was received in support of the Mazagon branch school, and Rs. 50 were received for awarding prizes. The report and accounts were approved and adopted; and thanks were voted to the managing committee, the secretary, treasurer, and auditors. Mr. Vaid Patel, in expressing his satisfaction at the good results attending the generous labours of the Association, spoke in terms of high praise of the zeal and assiduity of the secretary, Mr. R. Chichgar. The president expressed his concurrence with the views expressed by Mr. Patel, and added that the Kindergarten system of instruction could be adopted in other educational institutions. Messrs. K. R. Cama, Jehangir Hormusjee Patel, and Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected members of the committee. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

A NEW GUJERATI DRAMA.

MR. KAIKHUSRO N. KABRAJI, who has done much to cultivate Gujerati literature and to infuse a taste for its study, by writing and publishing a number of novels, dramas and pamphlets, has just added yet another of his interesting dramas, entitled "Kaka Palan." It has been placed in the hands of the clever artistes who compose Mr. Khurshedji M. Balivala's Dramatic Company, who have just completed their rehearsals, and those who have witnessed them pronounce the play as abounding in moral lessons, wit and humour, and in numerous songs in popular airs. It is a sister drama to "Bholi Jahan," and runs on nearly the same lines. It portrays the inner social life of Parsis living in the towns and villages of, far from Bombay. The first performance of this new play will be given on Saturday, the 30th instant, at the Novelty Theatre. It appears that much care has been bestowed on the composition and arrangement of the drama; and no pains have been spared to make it suitable to the tastes of the playgoing Parsi and worthy of their patronage. It is anticipated that it will occupy a front place in the present and future theatrical seasons. The plot is simple and highly interesting, inasmuch as strong rustic virtue is manifested by "Kuki," the future spouse of the principal hero, "Kaka Palan." The seat of the drama is placed in Nowsari, a town about a hundred miles to the north of Bombay, the stronghold of a certain priestly fraternity, whose antics and those of their wives form a chief source of amusement. Kaka Palan is a rich Parsi leader in a small village community, and though illiterate, he possesses a magnanimous mind, a simple heart, and a generous soul, and as a true Zoroastrian shows so many good qualities, that he has earned the cognomen of "Kaka Palan," —the Parsi Scion. He has had many opportunities of exhibiting the noble qualities of head and heart in the vicissitudes of his life, these ups and downs in his career proving in an unmistakeable manner that though poor he had a high soul and a great mind. The most noticeable feature in his character is that he becomes a victim of the notorious Golden Gang, and the result is that from his once elevated position he is reduced to the lowest depth of misery. While groaning under this oppressive calamity he still shines resplendent in his magnanimity, his merciful disposition, and above all his strict adherence to truth, honesty, and all other virtuous attributes. When he finds himself on the break of ruin, he has an opportunity of saving his assets by burning an important document; but owing to his high moral courage he shrinks back from such a base act, and preferring poverty to riches, he delivers up, without any demur, all his valuables to those who are entitled to them. Thus reduced to destitution, he is seen plying for labour in the streets of Nowsari in the garb of a common coolie. Even in his impoverished condition, he found means, by dint of his energy and honesty, to discover the true cause of his downfall; and by the judicious exercise of his powerful intellect, by his industry and frugality, he not only retrieved his lost fortune, but once more regained his former eminent position as the leading spirit of the village kingdom, and as the worthy husband of a charming bride. In connection with this portraiture of the character and career of Kaka Palan, his tenant in farm, Kuki appears as a faithful and affectionate companion, who, though an illiterate woman of the town of Nowsari, renders such services to Kaka Palan in a simple yet earnest style, that more enlightened and educated girls cannot have the remotest conception of. The mutual love and affection that subsisted between her landlord, Kaka Palan, and herself, as his tenant, were intensified during the period of his adversity, and her continence and attachment, her signal services to him, and her promise to marry him, were maintained to the last. In short, this play teaches the Parsis that a noble scion is not created by education and wealth, but a true scion or a truly great man may be made of the poor and illiterate person. The polish of a city life and the simplicity of a village one are both pourtrayed in faithful style. The interest in the play will be enhanced by Mr. Balivala personating Kaka Palan, and his versatile talents cannot be shown to greater advantage than in his representation of the rustic life in his village brogue. It is confidently asserted that Mr. Balivala's company will do ample justice to the excellencies of the play.

THE scheme under which the local corps will come under the Commander-in-Chief is likely to be sanctioned by the middle of next month and will probably come into force on July 1st. The statement in a Bombay paper that the Hyderabad Contingent will be considered as under the Lieutenant-General commanding the Madras forces is incorrect, says an up-country contemporary, as no such change is intended. With regard to the other corps the Central India Horse will be included in the Bundelkhand District and the Bhopal Battalion in the Nerbudda district. The Dooli and Erinpura Irregular forces and the various Bhil corps will pass into the Bombay Command, and be included in the Mhow and Deesa districts according to their relative positions.

A MAHOMEDAN MEETING IN BOMBAY.

ON Sunday, a large meeting was held in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall with a view to explain the objects of the Wadwat-ul-Ulma, a conference of the learned inaugurated three years since. The opportune presence of Moulvi Lutfallah Mufti of the Hyderabad High Court, and Moulvi Abdul Haq of Dehli, was hailed as a fitting opportunity for the purpose. Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Qur and other prominent Musalman citizens made the requisite arrangements, and invited the public to join the meeting. A considerable number of people attended, and every inch of available space in the hall was filled up.

Moulvi Lutfullah took the chair, and with his permission Moulvi Abdul Haq, of Dehli, delivered a discourse, which lasted for about an hour. He began by explaining the fundamental principles and tenets of Islam, and the benefits which accrued to humanity at large from them, and then dwelt upon those bad customs, bad habits and bad ceremonials which had crept into the Moslem sphere, and caused so many objections and criticisms to be heaped upon it. He then stated the extreme necessity that existed for the formation of the Wadwat-ul-Ulma in order to root out these evils, and fully explained the object it had in view.

Nawab Muhsen-ul-Mulk Mehdee Ali Khan Bahadur then rose. Every word that the Nawab spoke at one time in the shape of a warning from an oracle, at another time as an entreaty from a friend, was well calculated to produce a vivid and lasting effect upon the mind of the listeners. He observed that it was really a matter of profound regret to see that, while all the other nations of the world had been flying with unconceivable celerity over the fields of progress and advancement and had traversed a considerable distance over the domain of development, the leaders of the Musalmans, the Ulemas, had all the while fallen into a heavy lithargic sleep. But thanks to an impetus from reaction, they had awoke, at last. The sacerdotal heads of the Musalmans who were still in a position to exert a considerable influence over their "flock" had realised the terrible ban under which they suffered and which had proscribed them in the civilized and scientific realm. A group of these disinterested learned men had come to the rescue and having set up an institution known as the vadWat-ul-Ulma (the Conference of the Learned), had taken up the work of reform. Unfortunately owing to their inertness, the Mahomedans had bidden adieu to their glory, their knowledge, their honour, their riches, their everything, and yet their conceit had lulled them into the foolish belief that no other people could possibly be superior to them. Sentiments of overweening vanity and haughtiness infested their minds as if the Mogul Empire and the Empires of Baghdad and Andulusia were still lying at their feet. They set the value of the development of modern science at naught. In their opinion it was not the outcome of methodical education and advancement of knowledge, but the fortuitous result of the labour and drudgery of a few base mechanics—carpenters, masons, ironsmiths—who devised telegraphs, railways and other such machines, the only difference being that those results were on a large scale in the case of Europe, whereas in their times they were restricted to a particular limit. Many an orthodox Moslem professed that Europe was destitute of all true knowledge and culture, a statement supported by his own few old and rotten parchments only. Details treatises, the Nawab continued, were published in order to prove the worthlessness of the speculations indulged by the Wadwat-ul-Ulems. The dominating idea running through those treatises was that the Musulmans by the Almighty's grace were on a level with other nations, that they lacked nothing, and that it was going on a fool's errand to attempt to extoll them to a higher sphere than that in which God had already placed them. This mad belief, the Nawab saw, was threatening to eventually level those who cherished it to the dust. Their frantic sectarian prejudice and fanaticism had reached such a point that if a simple Musalman muttered "amen" in a whisper during his prayers it was all right, but if the poor fellow was unwary enough to give vent to the redoubtable word in a tone a little above a whisper, he was sure to return from the mosque with a broken pate and a sentence of ex-communication to boot. The Nawab derided and ridiculed these sentences, and saw that there was only one Peter among the Christians who possessed the keys of paradise alone, whereas there were countless myriads of Peters in the persons of Moulvis among the Musalmans who had about them the keys of heaven and hell, to which they admitted whomsoever they desired and from which they expelled whomsoever they liked, although they did not know which was their own proper abode. The Nawab then observed that those who bemoaned the deplorable condition of the Musalmans of India were looked upon as giving undue prominece to the theme, and as hurting the feelings of the Musalmans. But in reality whatever they said was perfectly true. They did not exaggerate the true state of affairs a bit. The views of all the enlightened Musalmans coincided upon the sorrowful theme, for even in Turkey where there was a Mahomedan Empire and which was the life and soul of the Islamic world, the ideas entertained regarding the condition of the Musalmans were not a whit more encouraging or reassuring than those entertained concerning the Indian Musalmans. The Nawab wound up his speech by conjuring the audience to listen to those who had girded up their loins to do good to them, and to proffer such assistance to the Wadwat-ul-Ulma as lay within their power and not to lend a willing ear to the evil counsels of those unprincipled preachers who left no stone unturned to retard the progress of the Wadwat. With these remarks the Nawab Muhsin-ul-Mulk resumed his seat.

Moulvi Lutfullah remarked that as too much had already been said to leave for him anything to say upon the subject, he could only express his approval and confirm and second every word that had been uttered by the two eminent speakers.

The meeting now came to a close, but a splendid scene awaited its final breaking-up. The audience in the height of their fervour and enthusiasm made a rush upon the Nawab Muhsin-ul-Mulk and Moulvi Lutfullah, and began kissing their hands vehemently. A correspondent to whom we are indebted for these particulars expresses, a hope that the effect produced upon the minds of the Moslem denizens of the great cosmopolitan city will not be of a transient and ephemeral nature, but substantial and lasting.

THE LATE SHAH OF PERSIA.

THE Mahomedan Club has received the subjoined letter from the Persian Consul-General, in reply to a letter of condolence sen on the occasion of the death of the Shah of Persia :

Persian Consulate-General, Bombay 17th May 1896.
Messrs. Abdul Hafiz Bakza and Abdul Ali Aakimji.

Dear Sirs,—I am in receipt of your kind letter of 3rd instant conveying, on behalf of yourselves and of the members of the Mahenedan Club, your expressions of sympathy at the sad death of his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia for which accept by best thanks. Your letter has given me great satisfaction, and it is consolatory to think that, in the great loss the Persian nation has sustained in the untimely death of his late Majesty, our profound sorrow is shared by the whole civilized world.—Your faithfully,

(Sgd.) MORTESIEMES SULTANEH,
Consul-General for Persia in India.

P. S.—In accordance with your wishes, I shall write to our Prime Minister regarding the good feeling and sympathy shown by the members of the Mahomedan Club on this sad cent.

(Sd.) M. S.

RIOTING IN MYSORE.

A MYSORE correspondent writes under date May 15 :—A thundering riot has taken place at Malvalli—the biggest business of its kind within the memory of the best middle-aged man in the State. One of the ringleaders induced th relatives to bring the corpses of three of the rioters, said to have been killed by the police, into Mysore, to lay them before Her Highness the Maharanee-Rgent as a sample of the handiwork of her officals; and to implore for justice in the true Oriental style. He was not, very properly, permitted to carry out his gruesome idea. However, a "post mortem" examination was held on the bodies, and the verdict is that two of them hadied of gun shot wounds, and che third of a cudgel bow. This morning a squadron of Silledars and a company of Barr sepoys were despatched to the scene of action. So far are what one might say are facts. What follows is more or less hearsay. It appears that the village fishermen obtained a license or perission to go in procession through the principal street of Malvalli. This was a privilege that they did no always enjoy, and so the opposite faction got up a feat and attacked their victuals in the street when the procession was expected. When it arrived it found the street filled with people seated down eating or pretending to eat. There was a deadlock. When the eaters were told to give way, they replied that they would do so after they had finished eating. But this appeared to be interminable and the police began to clear the ground. At that moment a gun was fired at the police and a shot from it hit the Amildar, whereupon the police were ordered to fire which they did to some purpose, if all accounts are true. I hear that 12 persons were killed outright, and a large number wounded—not a bad slaughter bill for a little townlet with about a couple of thousand inhabitants all told. Malvalli is the head-quarters of the taluq of that name some 30 miles from Mysore in a north-eas erly direction. It is on the way to the famous Cauvery falls at Sivasumudrum. The District Magistrate is on the spot as also the District Superintendent of Police. By the bye, I hear that the latter officer has been badly hit. Altogether this has been about the biggest bit of 'ructions' that has happened outside British India for a good long time."

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MR. TOMLINSON'S LECTURE AT THE ARYA SAMAJ HALL.

ON Monday evening last, Mr. S. Tomlinson, Municipal Water Works Engineer, delivered a lecture on "Temperance," in the Arya Samaj Hall. The large audience was varied, the number of Parsee and Mahomedan gentlemen being, however, small. On the motion of the vice-president, Mr. Bhaskarrao Balcrushnajee Pitale was called to the chair. The chairman introduced the lecturer to the meeting with appropriate remarks.

Mr. Tomlinson commenced his lecture by mentioning that educated India had adopted certain customs, and dress, &c., peculiarly suited to the West. But they were not so harmful as the habit of alcoholic drinks. Government, he said, were in a manner responsible for this vice. They had in their greed for increasing their revenue encouraged the opening of the numerous grog-shops within small areas and granted licenses on loose rules. He strongly animadverted on this objectionable practice, and laid great stress on the fact that wealth, health, and life were sacrificed to a very great extent at this wanton neglect of those powers that be. Mr. Tomlinson detailed minutely, step by step, in vivid language, how the licenses were actually obtained, and explained that insurance companies were extremely cautious, and charged exhorbitant rates of premium, when insuring the life of one addicted to drinking. He deprecated the advice of the medical profession, when they recommended a regular dose of liquors daily. Mr. Tomlinson wound up his lecture by a stirring appeal to those before him (and there were present graduates, pleaders, interpreters, Corporation members, editors, merchants, under graduates, &c.) to work in this noble cause, and do their utmost to influence both the educated and uneducated to desist from this pernicious habit, as a solemn and religious duty, incumbent on every human being. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. B. B. Pitale, in thanking Mr. Tomlinson for his lecture, observed: We have had the pleasure and benefit of hearing this evening an interesting as well as an instructive lecture. As already anticipated, Mr. Tomlinson has treated the subject in a lucid manner and with his usual ability, travelling over a wide field. A quarte-rof-a-century or 30 years ago, the want of temperance organizations, the securing of pledges for creating a large body of teetotallers, in different centres in India, was not perhaps keenly felt—the more so among the Hindu community, and especially in the higher classes. Indeed, the religiously strict prohibition, in the different creeds, which form the bulk of the Indian population, was a sufficient, if not a complete, check to the use of these health-undermining intoxicants. No special pledge was necessary for the Hindus. The ban of ex-communication served as a valuable and safe social weapon to secure a deterrent effect. Without being presumptuous, I may mention here, that although I am a tolerant orthodox Hindu, and one who is carrying out practically useful reforms personally, yet I have never up to this minute knowingly tasted ice or soda, much less any spirit. Perhaps, I am going too far. But it has been so. I know there are many who are similarly situated, and perhaps better posted in this respect all over India. They have not felt its want, and no Indian ought properly to feel it. The prophet's injunction is also strong on this point. I deeply regret, however, to observe with no small degree of disappointment that, with the onward march of civilization and rapid strides of general progress all round, this check became considerably loosened, if not totally annihilated, for reasons I will not enter into here, as this is not the time nor place to mention them. I confess, gentlemen, with profound sorrow that India has, amongst other equally important things, degenerated and taken a retrograde step herein. The president of the Indian Temperance Association justly and appropriately styled Mr. Tomlinson as the life and soul of that body and secretary, although he modestly denied it. Consequently, the severance of his connection may perhaps for some time tell on the future of this useful institution. There is, however, some consolation in the fact that what is a loss to this Presidency will be a great gain to another place, where Mr. Tomlinson is proceeding this week. The Association cannot be overcautious nor overjealous in the selection of their office-bearers, board, agents, &c., lest undesirable people may elude the guard and slip into it. I trust the advice and suggestions cautiously and carefully made by Mr. Tomlinson will engage your serious attention henceforth in your leisure. (Cheers.) I conclude my remarks by proposing a cordial vote of thanks on your behalf to the respected lecturer for the great pains he has taken in the arrangement and treatment of the subject of his important lecture. I request you, gentlemen, to carry it by acclamation. (Renewed cheers.)

Mr Pitale then garlanded and presented Mr. Tomlinson with a rich bouquet, wishing him and the noble partner of his pleasures and sorrows "bon voyage" to their new destination, a long life, and a prosperous career. The chairman was similarly garlanded by Mr Tomlinson. After the usual thanks to the chair, the interesting proceedings of the evening terminated.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 9th May 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—Harry Stafford Beyts, merchant and commission agent, residing at 97, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, for an extract from myrabolams; Harry Stafford Beyts, merchant and commissoon agent, residing at 97, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, for an extract from Turwat bark; Harry Stafford Beyts, merchant and commission agent, residing at 97, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, for an extract from Divi Divi beams; Harry Stafford Beyts, merchant and commission agent, residing at 97, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, for an extract from Rhea bark; Harry Stafford Beyts, merchant and commission agent, residing at 97, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, for an extract from Babul bark; Anant Baburao Paranjape and Gopinath Janardan Athalye mechanical engineers, Sholapur, for a self-actinge warping machine for handlooms; Bhawani Das, late Secretary, Bijnor Agricultural Society, Bijnor, for a three-roller double squeeze sugarcane pressing machine to be called the "Shahinshah"; Sidney Lawrdence, engineer, of 159, Queen Street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, Australia, for improvements in mechanism for and mode of marine propulsion; Gaston Ragot, engineer, of 163, Avenue Van Volxem at Forest-Bruxelles in the kingdom of Belgium, for improvements relating to the production of acetylen gas, and to the utilisation of the same for lighting purposes; John Isaac Thornycroft, engineer, of Church Wharf, Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex, England, for improvements in water-tube boilers; William Thornley, engineer, of Marrickville, in the colony of New South Wales, for an attachment for kerosine lamp burners designed to be used without chimneys; Thomas Henry Bradbury, mechanical engineer, of Johannesberg, in the district of Heidelberg, in the South African Republic, for a new or improved method or process for sharpening rockdrills and apparatus employed therein; Adolph Schmidt, of 49, Koelnische Strasse, Cassel, in the German empire, director of the Aktiengesellschaft fur Trebertrocknung, for improvements in the dry distillation of wood, wood waste and like materials and in apparatus therefor; Charles Pattinson, gentleman of 20, Edwardes Square, Kensington, county of Middlesex, England, for improvements in saddles for velocipedes; William Henry Coward, engineer, of Hastings Villa, Bexley Road, Erith, in the county of Kent, England, for improvements in crushing and grinding mills; William Henry Coward, engineer, of Hastings Villa, Buxley Road, Erith, in the county of Kent, England, for improvements in apparatus for concentrating, gradinz or classifying crushed ore and other matters; Vivian Edward DePenning, of the firm of DePenning and DePenning, patent agents of Calcutta, for an automatic punkah-pulling, machine; Edward Dwight Kendall, gentleman, of Sewaren, in the county of Middlesex, and State of New Jersey, United State of America, for an improved process for the recovery of gold and silver from solutions.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., at the office of the Secretary in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—Charles Alfred Reed, a permanent-way Inspector, in the service of the East Indian Railway Company, and residing at Jamalpore, in the district of Monghyr, Bengal, India, for an automatic safety distant signal-locking apparatus. (Filed 27th April 1896.) Frank Wright, gas engineer, of No. 21, Old Queen Street, Westminster, in the county of London, for improvements in adjusting gear for coin freed fluid meters. (Filed 30th April 1896.); Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in apparatus for limping or withering tea leaf, or for drying vegetable or other substances. (Filed 30th April 1896.); William Augustus Bailey, a lieutenant in Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps, and at present Cantonment Magistrate, Cawnpore, for improvements in and relating to portable and other latrines. (Filed 30th April 1896).

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THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL REPORT ON WESTERN INDIA.

MR. HENRY COUSENS' Archæological Report on Western India contains very graphic descriptions of a Sikh temple at Nander. The temple is really a tomb converted into a shrine. A leader of the Sikh community living near Nander was in the habit of exhorting "worldly persons, religious fanatics, and all sorts of people." One day among his auditors was an Afghan who listened with close attention to the preacher's words. By some chance or other he let slip certain expressions unfit for the ears of the faithful, whereupon the Afghan became enraged, straightway uprose, smote the preacher with a knife, and slew him. Listened to and reverenced in life, after death the burying place of the unfortunate Sikh became a temple and himself an object of worship. The form of service, as described by Mr. Cousens, who witnessed one ceremony, possesses not a little interest from its distinctly martial character. The shrine we are told occupied a central position in the building with four silver-plated folding doors, and an outer arcade of massive piers which are screened by heavy cloth curtains. Within the central bay of this arcade sat one of the "pujaris" busily but silently reading the sacred text of the Grantha, or at least making a great show of doing so. Four other copies of these writings were ranged upon a carpet each volume carefully wrapped in interminable silk wrappers. As a profit by the untoward circumstances attending the death of him in whose honour the temple had been raised, two sepoys with muskets stood on either side of the officiating priest to deal summarily with any likely objector or disturber of the ceremony. Opposite the reader sat a row of musicians playing upon divers stringed instruments and to the accompaniment of two small hand drums.

Up to a certain point in the service the "dim religious light," which is generally regarded as conducing to meditation pervaded the temple, but later a number of wicks attached to tall brass floor lamps were lighted, and as Mr. Cousens observes, "the whole scene was bizarre in the extreme. Standing upright upon one side of the shrine door were a number of long two-edged gauntlet-handled swords, votive offerings, each carefully sheathed in a cloth casing, while on the other side was glistening the cold steel of other formidable weapons. The blades of the long swords were lovingly removed, wiped, and replaced. This must have been an eerie spectacle, indeed, and suggestive of the church very much militant. The effect was heightened, however, when several tall, venerable looking, long bearded Sikh "fakirs" began a perambulation round the shrine, bowing low before the doors. Then at a given signal the doors of the shrine were thrown wide to the clanging of bells, an outburst of music, and general high-pitched singing. The tomb was dimly seen covered by a silken cloth which was reverently removed, and the greatest surprise of all occasioned when some five hundred weapons with the shining edges, points and blades were noticed covering the tomb and piled high about its side. This inspiriting vision, for doubtless, it was inspiriting to the warlike soul of the Sikhs assembled, concluded the ceremony and as in other orthodox gatherings after a little more music and chanting the worshippers issued forth. One would rather like to know what became of the Afghan whose rash act gave rise to the shrine.—"Englishman."

CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB.

THE last of the fixtures for the season, the Bombay Silver Medal, came off on Friday and Saturday. There was good competition and some low scores were put in, the ground being slightly better owing to the rain. Mr. Norman McLeod won the trophy with a net score of 83, the second place being obtained by Mr. Hechle with 85 net. Some of the best scores are given below :—

		Hcp.	
Mr. Norman McLeod	87	4	83
Mr J H Hechle	92	7	85
Mr W E Preston	100	14	86
Mr D S Murray	92	4	88
Mr H Callaway	93	4	89
Dr W Forsyth	95	6	89
Mr W R Stikeman	97	8	89
Mr Robt Bazley	101	12	89
Mr C G Newton	101	12	89
Mr H Wood	103	14	89
Mr W Carron	102	12	90
Mr L G Dunbar	91	scr	91
Mr A F Simson	91	scr	91
Mr W A Inglis	93	2	91
Lt T K Condon	100	9	91
Mr E C Cotes	107	16	91
Mr E M Shand	92	scr	92
Mr N M Mitchell Innes	93	scr	93
Mr F E Dempster	97	4	93
Mr M W Clifford	105	12	93
Mr G F Ross	109	16	93
Mr A J Dent	99	4	95
Mr D A Campbell	104	9	95
Mr A F Bruce	107	12	95
Mr A Mitchell	109	14	95
Mr H R Cobbold	111	16	95
Mr R H Ireland	111	16	95
Col J E Sandeman	106	10	96
Mr N D LaTouche	108	9	99

A PETROLEUM INQUIRY.

FLASH AND CLASH, BY A TRADE AUTHORITY.

A SELECT Committee of the House of Commons is engaged in takingevidence on the uses and abuses of petroleum, and some day we are to have a bill that will prevent accidents from the careless handling of inferior lamps by thoughtless or ignorant individuals. The evidence so far given points to two methods of dealing with the question, either by constructing a better class and therefore safer lamp, or by raising the flash-point of the oil. The latter recommendation finds most favour with the class of witnesses whose knowledge is of a superficial character, and who are ignorant of the motives that prompt many of the questions addressed to them. Before committing ourselves to this second solution, it might be well to inquire what raising the flash-point means from the purely commercial side, and it will probably astonish many of those who so glibly recommend its adoption to learn that not only will the cost of the oil be increased, out of all proportion to the benefits expected to be gained, but it is absolutely certain that the quantity required cannot be produced. The present flash-point is 73 degrees. Abel test, and some of the water-Gods have set their affections on 120 deg. Abel test, thus proposing to raise the flash-point by 47 degrees. It is more than probable that many of these witnesses have never even seen the article they recommend, as very little, if any, petroleum of as high a test comes to this country; but it may safely be said that it would cost at least one penny per gallon to produce such an oil, and if the supply fell short of the demand, and those who understand the article say it would do so, then the increased cost to the consumer would probably be nearer six pence per gallon than one penny. The consumption of foreign oil, and by that term we mean both American and Russian, was in Ireland 400,000 barrels last year, and in England and Wales 3,000,000 barrels. So the raising of the flash-point means taxing the Irish people at least £70,000 a year, and the English and Welsh £500,000, even if the increased cost is only one penny per gallon. At the present moment the difference in value between ordinary petroleum and something less valuable than 120 deg. Abel test oil is five farthings per gallon. We have left Scotland out of our calculations because it produces an oil of its own, the flash-point of which is almost as high as its odour, and it is to that fact we owe the present inquiry. The production of burning oil in Scotland is some 400,000 barrels, of which not more than 340,000 barrels are used in that country, for it has to be supplemented by quite 60,000 barrels of foreign oil for that part of the public, whose olfactory nerves are of a somewhat higher order. So, in order that the value of this insignificant quantity of 400,000 barrels may be enhanced, the people of the rest of the United Kingdom and Ireland, who consume nearly ten times as much as the total Scotch production, are to be fined a sum that cannot be less than £300,000 and might easily be three times as much. This is protection run mad and nursing native industries with a vengeance. It will be recollected that a Select Committee was granted at the close of the Session of 1894, entirely through the pertinacity of the Scotch members, whose party was then in power, but Parliament was adjourned before any evidence of importance had been taken. It was a matter of surprise to those not behind the scenes that this Committee was not reappointed in 1895, and some of the Scotch witnesses who have not yet been examined, might be asked why they are now engaged in protesting their own signatures. The question of public safety is a mere stalking-horse, and covers muddy and divers interested motives, the creation of a new department with a head and staff not being among the least but the fact that in Germany, where much more oil is used, the flash-point is only 70 deg. will calm the fears of unprejudiced individuals. It is more a lamp than an oil question, for it does not require an expert to assure us that if burning oil is brought into contact with inflammable materials the question of flash-point is of no practical value, either to the insurance companies or the coroners' juries.

MARK TWAIN.

MR. SAMUEL S. CLEMENS, whose recent visit to India will not be forgotten for many a year by those who had the pleasure of seeing and hearing him is the subject of a pleasant paper in the May number of "Harper's Magazine" Mark Twain only very gradually discovered that his "turn" was for the humorous treatment of life in literature. He thought, at first, that he was fit for journalism, and nothing more:

He was not in the least aware of his possession of that incomparable gift, the display of which was by-and-by to make him one of the famous men of his time. Nothing was further from his thoughts than that a literary career lay before him. His humorous turn had, indeed, always been recognised among his acquaintance. He remembers that even as a lad, his way of saying and telling things would make his school-fellows laugh. The celebrated "Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," which was his original essay in its line, and first called public attention to him, was a story (it had some basis of fact) with which he had long been wont on occasion to entertain private circles. When at some one's urgency he at length wrote it out, it appeared to him so poor and flat that he pigeon-holed it in contempt, and it required further urgency to persuade him to let it be printed. The favour with which it was received was a surprise and marvel to him, as it may be added, was the tide of success that presently set in, and in a short time floated him into national and international popularity.

Mr. Clemens started as a writer with a plentiful lack of literary culture.

That deficiency he has, during the 30 years that have since elapsed, applied himself with large deligence to repair. All that time he has been an eager, industrious reader and student. He has acquired French and German, and is able to read both languages with facility; also to speak them pretty well. He has widely acquainted himself with literature—modern literature especially—in various departments. His literary tastes are in instances surprising; e.g., he does not relish Dickens, and he does not much enjoy Charles Lamb. In poetry he is an ardent admirer of Browning, whose works he has not only himself studied with enthusiasm, but has been a promoter of their study by others.

Of Mr. Clemens' literary methods the writer in "Harper's" gives us the following glimpses :—

Mark Twain's habits of literary work are something between regular and irregular. He is not a steady every-day workman, yet for the impulse of writing he does not depend greatly on moods. It does not require a contract to awake his muse. Quantaties of manuscript lie in his pigeon-holes that have never gone to the printer. Once started on a task, he usually concentrates himself upon it, and hangs to it with unrelaxed assiduity till it is finished. To save himself from interruption at such time he has been known to hide in a neighbour's house, concealing his retreat from his wife and children even that they might be able to say they did not know where he was. While most of his work has been done in Hartford, in the third-story billiard-room, which is his study there (or "vice versa"), and some has been abroad, his favourite place for writing has of late years been a little out-door lodge built for him at Quarry Farm, near Elmira, New York, where he has been accustomed to spend the summer with his family.

Mark Twain, as every one was has come in contact with him knows is an agreeable conversationalist :—

It is the rarest treat to listen to him when he strikes into that field. He is the prince of raconteurs, and his old times are a fond theme with him, upon which, when once he is started, he is apt to warm and glow and bring into full play his unmatched gifts of word-painting and personation. It was after such an excursion—at a dinner party in his own house—back into the Nevada period, some ancient mining comrades of his and their dogs having been the principal figures of his story, that Mr. William D. Howells, who was one of the guests, exclaimed aside to the person next him as they rose from the table: "What could possibly be more delicious? There is certainly no one else alive who can equal it." It is pertinent here to observe that all which makes Mark Twain's charm and delightsomeness as a writer is characteristic in the supreme degree of his common discourse. It was not a solitary instance of its kind—that of a lady with whom years ago, when travelling, he fell into talk, to whom he was an entire stranger, who, it transpired, had never seen his photograph, says in a to him, after they had conversed awhile: "Excuse me, sir, but are you not Mark Twain?" Yet he has never told a tale with his pen with the effect, in point of either humour, or pathos, or vigour and felicity of diction, that he imparts to the tale he tells by word of mouth. Get him out on a walk into the country in pleasant weather, let the spirit of utterance be quickened in him, and you have him at his best.

The other contents of the number include an essay by Mr. Brander Mathews on "The Penalty of Humour," in which the author usefully points out the difference between humour, and the sense of humour concluding with a eulogy of Mark Twain, not only as a humourist, but as a writer of fiction.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st May, 1896.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at the Byculla Head-quarters, to-day at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 16.)

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RA

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NOTES.

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Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

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		Rs.	a.
DAUKES' G. D. Bass'	Qts.	7	4
Do. Guinness' Stout	,,	7	0
MOLINE'S do.	,,	7	0
GRIFFIN'S Light Sparkling Ale lighter than Pilsener	,,	6	4
McEwan's, bottled by us	,,	4	4
India Pale Ale do.	,,	3	12

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 20.

THE fresh London financial items wired by Reuter last evening, are a decline of 1-16th per cent. in Consols at 112 13-16; and a fall to the same extent in 3½ per cent. in Rupee Securities, at £63 3-8. About a quarter of a million in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London at 31 1-16d. per oz., and in New York also, the value of the metal and Exchange on London were unaltered. French rentes in Paris remained at 102¼; but Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher at fcs. 25·16¼.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 2,170,000 quarters or 50,000 quarters than was upon the water at the end of the previous week.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The spot price of Mid.-Americans was unchanged; but Arrivals were partially 1-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 17-64d. for May deliveries, and 4 1-64d. for September-October. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened yesterday with 28,000 bales offered. There was a good enquiry, but business was checked by the firmness of holders. Medium and good qualities were firm, others one-half to five per cent. lower.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York was unchanged yesterday at 8¼ cents per lb.; but Futures for August were 2 points higher, at 8·11 cents; while for December they advanced three points to 7·19 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales.

A small business has been reported in the staple here to-day in a steady market, and at an advance of Rs. 2 per candy in *Bhowmuggur*. Exporters have bought 1,000 bales consisting of 300 Virumgaum, at Rs. 175; 200 each of Miraj Ginned, at Rs. 173; Amreli, at Rs. 189; and Bengal, at Rs. 162¼-5; and 100 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 178; the Mills having taken but 400 Bengal, at Rs. 162¼-5 per candy.

WHEAT has become quiet in tone to-day and prices have declined one anna per cwt. to the following quotations, the feeling having remained steady with a moderate business passing for shippers' account.

White Peasy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-10-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 ,,	,, 4-9-0	,,
No. 1 Club, Delhi	,, 4-10-0	,,
Red, Delhi	,, 4-8-0	,,
Hard, Yellow	,, 4-4-0	,,
Red, Ahmedabad	,, 4-8-0	,,
Hard, Red	,, 3-13-0	,,

SEEDS show no further change, the market having remained steady in tone, with the usual moderate enquiry from shippers.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	8,724 bales.
Wheat	28,268 cwts.
Linseed	15,944 ,,
Rapeseed	11,999 ,,
Poppyseed	7,758 ,,
Groundnuts	565 ,,
Castorseed	3,454 ,,
Rice	2,535 ,,

The Banks, and the Freight, Stock and Share markets have been closed to-day for the Queen's Birthday holiday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera 3 7-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols 112 13-16

3 per cent. Rentes 102¼

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 121½

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 63 3-8

The sum of about £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

ADEN, MAY 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara, left here this evening.

SINGAPORE, MAY 20.

The Florio-Rubattino steamer Bisagno, from Bombay to Hongkong, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 20.

Mail steamer Pekin from China arrived.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th May, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	20	2	56 p.m.	...	13
Suez	20	2	55 p.m.	..	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 20th May, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	27	...	1
,, Karachi	...	15	...	1
,, Madras	1	51	...	1

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th May 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,76,000	2,51,000	4,000	4,31,000
Or per mile of Railway	105	150	2	257
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	27,47,179	50,40,764	1,12,476	79,00,419
Total for 19 weeks..	29,23,179	52,91,764	1,16,476	83,31,419
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,32,866	3,90,499	4,102	5,33,377
Per mile of Ry do.	83	233	3	319
Total to corresponding date do.	27,99,134	70,01,017	1,00,791	99,00,942

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,02,377
Ditto. to date ..... ,, 15,69,523

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th May, 1896 on 115·33 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,500	42,200	50	45,750
Or per mile of Railway	30	366	1	397
For previous 18 weeks of half-year..	65,268	4,16,033	1,402	4,82,703
Total for 19 weeks...	68,768	4,58,233	1,452	5,28,453
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,985	32,723	144	35,857
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	283	1	310
Total to corresponding date do.	55,793	4,12,462	1,319	4,69,574

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 9,893
Ditto to date ..... ,, 58,879

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—MAY 19.

10 p.m. ... 85·9

WEDNESDAY.—MAY 20.

6 a.m. ... 84·4
10 a.m. ... 89·0
2 p.m. ... 90·5
4 p.m. ... 89·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

STAUBER—SIMEY.—May 19, at St. John's Church, Colaba, by the Rev W. E. Scott, Heinrich Stauber, of Bombay, to Isabella Maud, youngest daughter of the late T. C. Simey, of Sunderland.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1896.

THE Indian Birthday Honours List is less conspicuous for the names that are on it than for those that are absent. Following the usual routine in such matters, the chief distinctions are reserved for those thrice happy mortals who live at the Bengal side of the punkah. The Commissioner of Assam, Mr. W. E. Ward, obtains one of the vacant Knighthoods of the Star of India; the Hon. Dr. Lethbridge, Superintendent of the Thagi and Dacoity Department, the other. Mr. J. F. Finlay, Secretary to the Financial Department of the Government of India, receives the Companionship of the same order, in acknowledgment of much good work in that department, and as Accountant General in Bengal and the North-West Provinces. A more liberal distribution of companionships of the Order of the Indian Empire will probably make amends for the absence of a single knighthood. The list is headed by Mr. H. O'Connell Cardozo, who retires after near forty years in the service of the State in the Madras Revenue Survey, of which he is Superintendent. Dr. Franklin, Surgeon to the Viceroy, and eight others receive the same honour. Of these recipients, the names of three are not unknown at this side of India. Major Shakespeare, now Assistant Commissioner in Assam, was often heard when, as Superintendent of the South Lushai Hills, he was reducing the wild tribes in that distant region to order and obedience. Major James John Macleod, of the Behar Light Horse, has been heard of as a planter who rides fearlessly across the country and as an enthusiastic volunteer. Captain Norman Franks, Private Secretary to the Maharajah Holkar of Indore, has at length obtained some recognition of excellent services rendered to that State and the Paramount Power by the genial tact and good sense with which he smoothed away difficulties that might with less knowledge of the world easily have proved sources of misunderstanding and alienation. Mr. A. H. Plunkett, the City Magistrate of Poona, in that capacity and as an energetic pioneer in the municipal improvement in the Deccan Capital has fully earned the distinction now conferred upon him on the eve of his retirement. In another column we give some interesting particulars concerning other recipients in India of honours commemorating Her Gracious Majesty's seventy-seventh Birthday.

The Queen's Birthday *Gazette* issued in London may claim to be a record for the manner in which decorations are apportioned between the naval and military services and the representative men of civil life. Forty-one of the former to just four of the latter is a proportion that recalls Falstaff's intolerable quantity of sack to the halfpenny worth of bread. Still in a mild way the list of the London *Gazette* supplements that published in Simla. As an Orientalist, Professor Max Muller, who rightfully tops the list, may be claimed as one of us. The great exponent of the claims of the Aryan tongues and the Aryan civilization to the gratitude of mankind, has been made a Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council. Henceforth the erudite Oxford Professor will share with Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Cecil Rhodes the right to the imposing prefix of Right Honourable. "Chips from a German Workshop" will lose none of their zest for Mr. Andrew Lang and his friends when they bear on the title page the suggestive words "By the Right Honourable Max Muller." The next three names on the list will henceforth have the honorific prefix of Sir by virtue of Knight Bachelorhood—to wit, Mr. Justice Parker, who has just retired from the bench of the Madras High Court; Mr. W. H. Lionel Cox, Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements; and Mr. Le Page Renouf, the distinguished Egyptologist. It will be seen that of the four exceptionally fortunate civilians who have found a place in the list although they have never worn sword or epaulette, are, like the Professor, more or less Oriental either in career or in intellectual equipment. This is as it should be, and it is to be hoped that the Little Englanders will take the lesson to heart and amend their ways. It is no less satisfactory to find that the names on the major portion of the list, devoted as we have said to men of the fighting cast, lead off with a fine Anglo-Indian soldier, General Sir Hugh Gough. The representative and namesake of the hero whose sharp sword gave the Punjab peace and India a magnificent province becomes Knight Commander of the Bath. So does General Sir Gerald Graham, who commanded the Suakin expedition 10,000 strong in 1885, which gave Bombay troop an opportunity, of which they made good use, to show their sterling qualities. The third name is that of Sir George Greaves, who distinguished himself in the same campaign, and was subsequently the vigorous and popular Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. Passing on, we find Lieutenant-General Mansfield Clarke commanding the Madras Army, who has been given the K.C.B. The name of Colonel Sartorius is in the list of C.B.'s, and no doubt deservedly, for men of that martial family are a gallant as well as a numerous race. But as there are five officers bearing that name, it would not be wise to endeavour to pronounce as to which of them the C.B. has been given. Of the rest of the names on the list two out of every three have won their honours on the frontier or in Burma.

THE Act of Parliament which transferred the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown provided that "Except in case of actual invasion of Her Majesty's Indian possessions or under other sudden and urgent necessity, the revenues of India shall not without the consent of both Houses of Parliament be applicable to defray the expenses of any military operation carried on beyond the external frontiers of such possessions by Her Majesty's forces charged upon such revenues." As the Soudan is not a part of the Indian possessions, and as no "sudden and urgent necessity" existed for sending three thousand of our troops to endure four summer months of idleness at Suakin, Her Majesty's Ministers have been obliged to ask the permission of Parliament to place upon India the ordinary expenditure on the officers and men who leave Bombay to-day and to-morrow for the Red Sea. Reuter does not give us the exact terms of the resolution Lord George Hamilton placed on the table on Tuesday night, but in view of the statements the Secretary of State made on the subject when questioned a few days ago, there can be no doubt that his proposal is that which was first foreshadowed by our Simla correspondent—that India be debited with the ordinary pay and allowances of the Contingent. We are afraid that the Indian taxpayer will not be greatly overcome by the generosity of the announcement, that "if it should become necessary to replace the Indian troops and vessels engaged at Suakin by other troops and vessels, Great Britain shall bear the cost thereof." This apparently does not mean that additional troops sent from India will be paid for by Great Britain or by Egypt as the case may be. Unless the wording of the message is incorrect, it simply means that if the Indian Contingent is for any reason recalled and troops are sent from elsewhere to replace them, the Indian exchequer will not be expected to provide the cost of sending the other troops. Of course, not. It would be simply monstrous to make India pay for sending to the Soudan troops which form no part of Her Majesty's forces in India, and we cannot conceive why the possibility of such an unjust arrangement could so seriously be anticipated by Lord George Hamilton as to lead him to provide against it. It is bad enough to be called upon to pay for the employment of the troops for a campaign—or a series of campaigns—the gain from which to India no one has attempted to explain. Thanks to Sir William Hunter, the *Times* is usually better informed on Indian affairs than any other English daily, and we are glad to notice that it has raised its powerful voice in protest against this arrangement. It urges Parliament to compel the Government not to put any of the cost on this country. If this advice is taken, it will be a valuable precedent for the principle that when India lends her troops for service abroad, she shall not pay for the privilege. The House of Commons will be invited both by Mr. John Morley and our old friend, Mr. J. M. Maclean, to resolve that "it is not expedient to charge India with any portion of the expenses." We earnestly trust that opinion in the House against Lord George Hamilton's proposition will be so strong that Government will accept this amendment and will agree that India does her part in lending the troops, sustaining probably abnormal losses by death and the heavy invaliding to be expected when the Native troops return from their sojourn in the arid and murderous wastes of the Soudan. As we have said from the first, when Indian troops are employed on distant expeditions for Imperial purposes, the precedent established by the rule in force when British troops are employed in India should be frankly and honestly observed. The pay, maintenance, contributions for pensions, and even the recruiting depots in England of the corps on service in India are all debited to the Indian Exchequer, and punctually recouped even when the fall in exchange enormously aggravates the burden. Surely India has a right to reciprocate in that arrangement. When she lends her troops to the British Government, the British treasury should recoup the whole of the cost of their pay and maintenance. That is the clear formula which the Government of India, the public of India, and all friends of India should press and insist upon.

AN amusing example has recently been supplied of the extent to which misleading statements in regard to what takes place in the Asiatic dominions of her Majesty are believed by the untravelled Englishman, even though he be a Knight Bachelor and a county magnate to boot. Some five months back Charles Lucas, a postman at Royston, Hertfordshire, embezzled a sum of £205, the money of the Postmaster-General, and took the first available boat for Australia. A warrant was promptly issued for his arrest, and was entrusted to an "active and intelligent" member of the county constabulary, who, taking the next boat for Australia, succeeded in running down the guilty postman at Colombo. Lucas was arrested, and pending the departure of the P. and O. mail to England, was lodged in the Colombo jail. After a pleasant second class passage back, he was committed for trial, and was placed before the Hertfordshire Quarter Sessions on April 13 last. Lucas pleaded guilty, and threw himself upon the mercy of the court—a procedure which enabled his astute counsel to draw a most harrowing picture of the cruelties he had undergone at Colombo, a place of which some members of the jury in an agricultural country like Hertfordshire had probably scarcely ever heard before. Trembling with emotion, the advocate informed the court that his unfortunate client had been placed in the Colombo jail "with negro criminals of the worst type." One of the local papers gives a portion of the remarks of counsel, which do more credit to his powers of imagination than to his grammer: —"My client's position was terrible there from the state of the prison, swarming with insects, so different from an English prison, and the physical suffering—we may almost call it torture—reduced him to a terrible state of health. He could get practically nothing to eat, because, it appears, the negro cooks there cook food for criminals of every class altogether, dead fish, rice, etc., being all thrown into one boiler together to boil, and treat it all in the same fashion, and how it comes out may be left to the imagination! I ask you to consider in deciding what sentence you are to pass, that he has been in prison since December, and that during that time he has had imprisonment in the worst form in which he could have had it." Baron Dimsdale, the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, was naturally very shocked at this revelation of the way we manage things in the East, and expressed a pious hope that the consciences of the Ceylon authorities would lead them to abandon such cruel treatment towards prisoners in future. In view of the "indignities" Lucas had undergone he was merely sentenced to twelve calendar months' imprisonment. The report of the case has now reached Ceylon, and, as might have been expected, it has been ascertained that there is a very wide divergence between the *ex-parte* statement so readily accepted by Baron Dimsdale and the actual facts. So far from being surrounded by "negro criminals of the lowest type," Lucas had no native prisoners near him. He was kept in one of the wards reserved for prisoners under remand—a sumptuous apartment compared with an ordinary cell in a prison. All his meals were prepared for him at a large European hotel; beer and tobacco were supplied *ad libitum*, much to his gratification; and he was kept well-informed as to what was going on at home and abroad by a plentiful supply of the latest illustrated and comic papers. Last, and (Surgeon-Major Barry to the contrary notwithstanding) not least, he went home with the "A. and I." constabulein a second class P. and O. mail steamer. As a Ceylon contemporary observes, Baron Dimsdale owes Sir West Ridgeway an apology for so readily believing *ex-parte* statements which, if true, would reflect great discredit on the Ceylon Government. Lucas in his comfortable prison cell at Hertford is no doubt wishing he could during his twelve months be so comfortably housed, fed, and looked after as he was while under arrest at Colombo.

THE late Archduke Karl Ludwig, brother of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, became Heir-presumptive on the untimely death of the Crown Prince Rudolph, the Emperor's only son. The Archduke waived his right to the succession in favour of his eldest son Prince Francis d'Este, who visited India in 1890, and was received in Bombay and other parts of the Empire with the honour due to his exalted position, and made a very favourable impression on all who were brought into contact with him. By a sad fatality, the future of that young Prince has been darkened when it seemed most bright, by a malady which leaves little hope of recovery. A sad coincidence of suffering afflicts the heirs-presumptive to the Imperial thrones of Russia and Austria smitten with preliminary consumption of an aggravated type. The Archduke Karl, who married three times, leaves two other sons by his second wife, Princess Annunciata, daughter of Ferdinand II., the last King of the two Sicilies—Prince Otto born in 1865, and Ferdinand Karl Ludwig, born in 1868. Prince Otto will stand in the direct line of succession if the ailment of his elder brother, Francis d'Este, who is now only in his thirtieth year, proves incurable. But it is regarded as possible that Prince Otto may also in his turn decline the heavy weight of the Dual Crown.

THERE are campaigns and campaigns. The *Lancet* owns to a provident fear that the campaign which is expected to restore Dongola to Egypt, will postpone indefinitely the campaign of sanitation which is now more than ever necessary in that country. The enormous revenue of £3,000,000 a year is derived from British subjects, who in ever increasing numbers seek a refuge from the fogs and miseries of their native isle on the sunlit banks of the Nile. That revenue is seriously imperilled by the absence of the most elementary sanitary arrangements even in Cairo, while in the other towns the state of things may be guessed from the fact that two out of every three Egyptian children perish before they reach the age of five years. In the Capital of the country, to which people in search of health flock every cold weather, there is no drainage or sewerage of any kind. What should be sewage is poudrette blown by every breeze into the water which the inhabitants drink. The water-supply is derived from the Nile and the canals, which at that season is at the lowest, and is often little better than sewage. Plans of various kinds have been drawn up and discussed for the amelioration of a very unsatisfactory state of things. But as the necessary works must cost a great deal of money little or nothing has yet been done to give them effect. Meanwhile Biskra and other Algerian winter resorts have been taking time by the forelock with a view to attract the winter visitors who have hitherto flocked to Cairo. Artesian wells have been sunk to supply abundance of the purest water and large hotels have been erected. Experiments in the neighbourhood of Cairo have shown that pure water may be obtained by that expedient, and one at least of the reproaches and dangers removed. But artesian wells cost money and a great deal of money. With a war for the reconquest of the Soudan on hand, there is not much ground to hope that funds will be forthcoming either for the improvement of the water-supply or the effective drainage of Cairo and other cities. The *Lancet* very ably says that the wealth derived from the presence of thousands of health-seekers will cease the very moment it comes to be understood that the sanitary conditions elsewhere are better, and that a winter in Egypt may involve danger from epidemics due to the insanitary conditions prevailing.

THE Friday departures of the mail steamer for the monsoon season commence from to-morrow.

HAS Bohemia been rubbed out of the map of London? Mr. J. K. Jerome has been discussing the question in the columns of "To-day," and he gives the essence of an interesting and suggestive talk with the door-keeper of a well-known Bohemian club: "It was half-past ten p. m., and he was busy whistling for four wheeled cabs. He was and old man, and we spoke about old days, 'Yes,' he said sadly, 'times are changed, and so are you gentlemen. Why, we din't reckon the club was open till about midnight when I was a youngster here. Now we can close it at eleven o'clock. Tea and toast is what we generally have to supply. Why, the old committee would have turned a man out who was found drinking tea! You are all married, and you all live in the suburbs, and you never miss the eleven o'clock train.' I pretended to sympathise with him, and offered him a ticket for the theatre

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY *GAZETTE*.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The following Honors appear in the Queen's Birthday *Gazette*:—

TO BE A MEMBER OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Professor Max Muller.

TO BE KNIGHTS BACHELOR.

Mr. Justice Parker, of the Madras High Court.

Mr. William Henry Lionel Cox, Chief Justice of the Straits.

Mr. Peter le Page Renouf, the Egyptologist.

TO BE GRAND CROSS OF THE BATH.

General Sir Hugh Gough.

General Sir Gerald Graham.

General Sir George Greaves.

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDER OF THE BATH.

General John William Cox.

General George Schomberg.

General David Dodgson.

General Arthur Howlett.

General Sir Robert Biddulph.

General Charles Mansfield Clarke.

General Robert Grant.

Admiral Alexander Buller.

Admiral Henry Fairfax.

Admiral Richard Wells.

Admiral Lord Walter Kerr.

TO BE COMPANIONS OF THE BATH.

Surgeon-General Madden.

General W. Walters Biscoe.

General Revell Eardley Wilmot.

General Robert Melvill Jennings.

General Hugh Hope.

Colonel Way.

Colonel John Collins.

Colonel Pretyman.

Colonel Haly.

Colonel Lane.

Colonel Sartorius.

Colonel Hart.

Colonel Kidston.

Colonel Nort (? North).

Colonel George Hogg.

Colonel Begbie.

Colonel Henry Turner.

Colonel Earl of Dundonald.

Colonel Jeffreys.

Colonel Patch.

Colonel Maitland.

Colonel Murray.

Colonel Creagh.

Colonel Dunne.

Colonel Rainsford.

Colonel Edward Ward.

Colonel Woodgate.

The following additional names appear in the Birthday *Gazette*:—

The Marquis of Granby; the Right Hon. Edward Heneage; and Colonel J. Malcolm have been raised to the Peerage.

Mr. McIver, M.P., has been created a Baronet.

Colonel Rundle and Rogers Pacha have been appointed Companions of St. Michael and St. George.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.*

The Birthday Honors List contains the following:—

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

TO BE K. C. S. I.

Mr. W. E. Ward, Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The Hon. Dr. Lethbridge, Superintendent of the Thagi and Dacoity Department.

TO BE C. S. I.

Mr. J. F. Finlay, Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

TO BE C. I. E.

Mr. H. O'Connell Cardozo, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Madras.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin, Surgeon to H. E. the Viceroy.

Mr. Thomas Higham, Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Punjab.

Major J. Shakespear, Assistant Commissioner, Assam, late Superintendent, South Lushai Hills.

Sardar Ratan Singh, President, Council of Regency, Jind State.

Raja Bhujs Indra Bikram Singh of Piazpur in the Baraich District, Oudh.

Major James John Macleod, of the Behar Light Horse.

Captain Norman Franks, Secretary to the Maharaja Holkar of Indore.

Mr. Arthur Henry Plunkett, City Magistrate, Poona; and Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, Special Magistrate in the Broach District.

MAHARAJAH BAHADUR AND RAJA.

The title of Maharaja Bahadur has been bestowed on the Chief of Sirsiyah, Chota Nagpur, in the Bengal Presidency, and the title of Raja on Rai Shib Chandra Banerjee, Bahadur, of the Bhagulpur Municipality.

NATIVE HONORS.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer upon Pir Ali Ganhar Shah Vussain, Pir of Robri, in Sind, the title of Shams-ul-Ulama.

The title of Mahamahopadhyaya has been conferred upon—

Pandit Kailash Chundra Siromani, First Professor, Government Sanskrit College, Benares.

Pandit Shiva Kumar Shastri, of the North-Western Provinces.

The title of Khan Bahadur has been conferred upon—

Wadro Shah Passand Khan valad Ursulla Khan Baber of Kot Sultan, in Sind.

Serat Ghulam Rasul Khan Jatoi, Honorary Magistrate in the district of Hyderabad, in Sind.

Kaikhosru Barjorjee Cooper, Assistant Surgeon in the Bombay Presidency.

Rab Nawar Khan Mussaza, of the Dera Ismail Khan District, in the Punjab.

The title of Rao Bahadur has been conferred on—

Gopal Balwant Nene, late Curator of the Government Book Depot in Bombay.

Balkrishna Ramchandra Tipnis, late Junior Assistant to the Administrator of the Native State of Rajpipla, in Bombay.

Gunpatrao Amrit Mankar, late Subordinate Judge in Bombay.

The title of Rao Sahib has been conferred on—

Raghvendra Krishna, Vice-President of the Municipality of Bijapur, in Bombay.

The title of Rao Bahadur has been conferred on—

Pundit Bashashur Nath, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, State Railways.

Babu Saroda Prosad Roy, First Assistant Comptroller, Post Office of India.

Thakur Dip Singh, Commandant of the Bikanir Imperial Service Camel Corps.

MILITARY HONOURS.

Ressaldar Wali Mahummad, Sardar Bahadur, of the Viceroy's Body Guard, to be A.-D.-C., *vice* Subadar-Major Lara Singh.

Sardar Bahadur, who completes his tenure of appointment on the 1st June. The latter is appointed Honorary A.-D.-C. from that date.

*Delayed in transmission.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE COST OF THE SUAKIN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, MAY 20.

In the Commons, last night, Lord George Hamilton brought forward his resolution regarding the charge for the Suakin expedition. It provides that if it should become necessary to replace the Indian troops and vessels engaged at Suakin by other troops and vessels, that Great Britain shall bear the cost thereof.

Mr. John Morley gave notice of an amendment that it was not expedient to charge India with any portion of the expenses.

Mr. J. M. Maclean gave notice of a similar amendment.

THE SENTENCES ON THE RAND REFORM COMMITTEE.

The decision of the Transvaal Executive in regard to the sentences on the Reform Committee prisoners will be announced to-morrow.

PROJECTED RAILWAY FROM MASSOWAH TO KASSALA.

It is reported from an Italian source that a railway from Massowah to Kassala is projected with solely English capital.

THE AUTRALIAN CRICKET TEAM.

The Australian Cricket Team has beaten the England eleven by an innings and two hundred and twenty runs.

This is not a test match.

THE TRIAL OF YUSUF-UD-DIN.

EVIDENCE OF MR. DUNLOP.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 20.

Mr. Joshi, First Class District Magistrate, Residency Bazaars, recorded evidence, to-day, in the case in which Yussuf-ud-Din is charged with bribing a Secretariat clerk at Simla in order to obtain copies of certain secret documents.

Mr. Henderson, Government Advocate, Punjab, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. Ookerjee, pleader, defended the accused, who was present in court.

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, was a witness for the defence. He deposed to accused having taken accumulated casual and special leave for three months and a-half from 15th April 1895. He was a member of the Revenue Conference three years ago, and witness did not hear him speak English to any members at the sittings. The accused man was secretary of the Board of Revenue, and worked under witness from 9th December 1893 to 5th April 1894, and during that time witness conveyed orders to accused on slips of paper verbally or through subordinates in Urdu. The whole work of the Revenue Office was carried in Urdu with the exception of correspondence with the Residency, which was in English. Accused never spoke to the witness in English.

Counsel next put a question suggested by the District Magistrate, Umballa: Do you know whether Yussuf-ud-Din understands sufficient English to carry on ordinary conversation or enough to use certain phrases?—I have no knowledge on the point at all. Yussuf has never spoken to me in English, nor have I heard him speak to others in English. I have not heard him talk to others in English, but have seen his signature in English since the institution of this case on four documents.

In cross-examination the witness stated accused entered the Nizam's service on Rs. 27 a month, and there is a greater desire now than before to acquire English by natives, as it tends to increase their prospects in the Nizam's service. The fact that native subordinates spoke and transacted business with witness in Urdu was no proof that he did not possess intimate knowledge of English. Witness had seen so little of Yussuf that he was not competent to say whether Yussuf was more or less affected by European manners and dress. It did not strike him as out of the common that a man of Yussuf's position in the Nizam's service should have not acquired an indifferent knowledge of English since 1873. The acquisition of English would certainly tend to better his prospects, as it would enable him to read British India laws and regulations, which would be of great advantage. Witness could not say for certain that accused knew English.

Jehanghirjee Sorabjee, Assistant Secretary of the Revenue Board, knew accused for the last three or four years, and served under him three months. He did not hear accused speak to anybody in English, but he used to sign some English letters in English. Witness was under the impression accused did not know English sufficiently well to talk in English. He was not aware that Yussuf had an Eurasian wife. He had no idea of his antecedents, parentage, or education.

Mr. Goolam Russul, Secretary to the Revenue Board, said he and accused were educated in the same school where there was an English class, but neither learnt English.

In reply to Mr. Henderson, witness said he was not aware that accused had married the daughter of Mr. Payne, a district engineer.

THE BIRTHDAY PARADE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, MAY 20.

The Queen's Birthday parade was held, this morning, of all the troops in garrison under Brigadier-General John Gatacre, Commanding the district. The troops comprised two Infantry Brigades, the 2nd Bombay Lancers, and a Battery Royal Artillery. The usual salutes were fired, and cheers given for Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT PALANPUR.

INTRODUCTION OF BRITISH INDIAN COINAGE.

PALANPUR, MAY 20.

Her Imperial Majesty's birthday is being celebrated here with great eclat. A salute of thirty-one guns was fired at sunrise by the Durbar Artillery.

His Highness Sir Shermohmedkhanji has, in happy commemoration of Her Imperial Majesty's birthday, abolished the currency of the Siccai Rupee from his State and introduced the British Indian rupee. This fresh instance of loyalty is worthy of his Highness' wonted devotion to the British Raj.

This evening, there will be a grand dinner at the Residency.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT TO THE SOUDAN.

COMPLETION OF ARRANGEMENTS.

According to the revised arrangements published on Tuesday, General Egerton was to occupy the saloons of Transport Chyebassa; but at the last moment that arrangement is also changed; and the Commandant, the Suakin Expeditionary Force, leaves for the Soudan by the R. I. M. Warren Hastings. The programme of the arrival of troops as given in yesterday's issue, will, however, be strictly carried out, and the first troops will arrive so early as 3 o'clock in the morning. The work in the docks is being pushed forward briskly. The position of the vessels is changed for the sake of convenience in the embarkation of troops and shipping of stores. The Warren Hastings still occupies the same position, opposite the "H" shed, but the Transports Henzada and Bhundara have been removed from their places to make room for the Vadala and Chyebassa. Alongside of Chyebassa lies the Nurani, which is still in the position originally alloted to her. The Goa has taken the place occupied by the Chyebassa, which received ballast yesterday. Hay was stored in the Henzada. In the "N." shed yesterday, stores were lying from the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments awaiting shipment. The stores included blankets, tents, and other accessories, swords, horses' shoes, &c. Another special goods train arrived from Rawal Pindi with military kits. All the remaining articles were shipped on board the transports during the night.

To-day's District Orders contain the following notification:—Under instructions from the Army Head-Quarters, Simla, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. Palmer, I.M.S., from the Punjab Command, has been ordered to proceed to Bombay to superintend collection of the establishment and equipment for Suakin General Hospital—his address while in Bombay is care of Principal Medical Officer, Bombay District, Town Hall, Bombay.

A Bangalore correspondent, writing on May 16, says:—"The No. 1 Company of the (Queen's Own) Sappers and Miners left Bangalore by special train yesterday evening for Poona, *en route* to Bombay, to join the Force ordered to Suakin. The Company formed up in the barracks at 4 p.m., and by 4-30 all were ready for a start; headed by the band of the Corps, the men were marched off to the platform and entrained in the special. The following was the strength:—2 British Officers, Captain Sanders and Lieutenant Chancellor; 2 British Non-Commissioned Officers, C. S. M. Lark and Corporal Beadle; 4 Native Officers, including Hospital Assistant, 63 followers, 4 horses, 76 mules, and 25 muleteers. The Company was met *en route* to the station by the bands of the 24th M.I. and the Pioneers, and there were several officers of the garrison at the platform to wish them good bye, viz., Colonel Costobadie, R. H. A., Commanding Bangalore Division; Major Stevens, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Wood, Captain Heycock, R.E., Captain Evans, R.E., Lieutenant Fraser, R.E., etc. At 6-20 the special steamed out of the station amid the cheers of a host of friends and the strains of the Sapper band, which played "Auld Lang Syne."

Under the signature of *Fair Play*, a correspondent writes to the *Pioneer*:—I think that you and most of your readers will admit, that in the letter signed "Argus," published in your issue of the 5th instant, a most unjustifiable slur has been cast on the Bombay army. The statement made therein, that "to rely" on Bombay troops "against an Arab rush in the open would be a rashness not called for," is a direct insult, quite uncalled for; and, moreover, without a foundation of fact to support it. On the only occasion on which Bombay troops have been called upon to withstand such a rush, *viz.*, McNeill's Zareeba or "Topek," the Bombay Regiment present then behaved with the greatest steadiness and gallantry, and at the time won the highest encomiums from their General, and from the whole Indian Army.

The utterances which the Secretary of State has so far made regarding the cost of the Suakin brigade, says the *C. & M. Gazette*, are entirely unsatisfactory. As we pointed out when the despatch of a contingent was first announced, India cannot in reality spare troops to send abroad at all; but if they are sent abroad for purposes which in no way concern this country, the entire cost of their maintenance ought to be charged to the British exchequer. The position of the Secretary of State will doubtless be, that he is not asking for more than was conceded formerly, and that the Indian revenues would have been charged with the ordinary pay and allowances had the troops been in India; but as to the first point, a bad precedent is not a good argument: and as to the second, when the troops are in the country, the country has the benefit of their presence, and pays for value received.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Warren Hastings, Commander F. M. Barwick, sails to-day for Suakin with the Brigade staff, 26th Bengal Infantry, and the Commissariat staff—consisting of 23 officers, 19 Native officers, 121 non-commissioned officers and men, 140 followers, and 19 officers' horses. The following is the list of officers:—

Brig.-Genl. C. O. Egerton, Commanding; Captain St. G. L. Steele, Brigade Transport Officer; Capt. R. G. Egerton, Orderly Officer; Major E. A. Travers, D.A. and Qr.-Mr. General; Captain E. de Brath, Brigade-Major; Major S. Grant, Field Engineer; Captain H. Bower, D.A. and Qr.-M. Genl for Intelligence; Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Cololnel W. C. Calthrope, P.M.O.; Captain W. W. Marlow, Field Paymaster; Major W. H. J. Bond, A. C. General.

The s. s. Chyebassa, Transport No. 4, Captain R. P. Parkman, sails to-day for Suakin with the 1st Bombay Lancers, consisting of 2 officers, 2 Native officers, 46 non-commissioned officers and men, 274 followers, 256 mules and ponies. Comt. Dept.—2 officers, 2 warrant officers, 2 clerks, and 6 followers. Brigade staff—5 officers, 10 followers, 30 officers' horses and 14 mules and ponies. The following is the list of officers:—

Vety.-Capt. H. T. W. Mann, A.V.D.; Capt. G. W. Palin, A. C. Genl.; Lieut. J. H. Dickson, D.A.C. Genl.; Capt. W. O. M. Mosse, 20th Bo. Infantry, Provost Marshal; Lieut. H. G. Walker, Asst. Supt., Army Signalling; Lieut. A. G. Bremner, R.E., Assist. Field Engineer; and Lieut. A. Gardiner, R.E., Asst. Field Engineer.

The s. s. Nurani, Transport No 3, Captain J. Carson, sails to-day for Suakin with the 1st Bombay Lancers, consisting of 4 officers, 7 Native officers, 220 non-commissioned officers, and men, 40 followers, 11 officers, horses, 250 troop horses, 8 camels; and 3 men, Comt, Dept.

The s.s. Vadala, Transport No 5, Captain P. L. Wadge, sails to-day for Suakin, with the 1st Bombay Lancers, consisting of 3 officers, 7 Native officers, 220 non-commissioned officers and men; 40 followers, 10 officers' horses, 250 troop horses, and 1 man-Comt. Dept.

The following are the names of the officers of the 1st Bombay Lancers who are proceeding in the three differenet Transports Nurani, Vadala, and Chyebassa:—

Lieut.-Col. E. L. Elliott, 1st Bo. Lancers; Capt. C. V. Schneider, 1st Bo. Lancers; Lieut. L. N. Beatty, 1st Bo. Lancers; Lieut. C. F. Templer, 1st Bo. Lancers; Lieut. W. P. Bannerman, 1st Bo. Lancers; Lieut. W. A. T. McTaggart, 1st Bo. Lancers; 2nd Lieut. A. P. C. Savile, 1st Bo. Lancers; Lieut. C. Loring, and Surgeon-Major C. B. Maitland, 1st Bo. Lancers.

OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

The native journals unanimously condemn the proposal of the Secretary of State to charge the Indian revenues with the cost of the Indian Contingent to Suakin. The "Gujerati" remarks;—"But the most important question, so far as India is concerned, is the question of expense. The Chitral business has imported a permanent charge of nearly 25 lakhs upon the Indian treasury—a legacy for which India will have to thank Lord Elgin's weak government and the present Conservative ministry who deliberately reversed the policy of their liberal predecessors. India has nothing to do with Italy or with the reconquest of the Soudan for Egypt. She had no part or parcel in the decision of this expedition and ought not therefore to be called upon to bear any charge in connection with it. Lord George Hamilton has declared that the question of the apportionment of expense is being considered. So far as this country is concerned, the matter is perfectly clear and requires no lengthy deliberation or discussion. It would be the most monstrous and heartless thing for British government to throw any burden upon the Indian Exchequer in connection with the present expedition. Let England, Italy and Egypt settle the matter between themselves. The cost of transport would be a heavy item and it would scarcely be honest or righteous to call upon helpless and poor Indians to bear it." The "Indian Spectator" asks "Is this not great injustice? Does not the manner in which the Ministers have been replying to the questions put to them, show that they are doing things which their own conscience tells them they should not do? But it is no use arguing the matter further at present. The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association has sent its emphatic protest to the Secretary of State, and has also asked the Viceroy-in-Council to "protect Indian revenues from being made to defray any portion of the cost of Indian troops proceeding to Egypt." This is as it should be, and we shall wait to see what reply will be given to the Association." The "Kaiser-i-Hind" speaks out more plainly: "How can India, with any show of decency, be asked to pay for an object which she had no voice or vote in bringing into existence, and which cannot possibly have the remotest interest for her? England ought to desist for very shame. If Indian troops are to be employed on such expedition outside India, so far from making this country pay any portion of the cost, she should be given an adequate remuneration for lending the services of her soldiers. It would be ever so much more just and fair that the Government that directs their employment on foreign service or the party for whose benefit they are so employed, should pay all the costs incidental thereto including the ordinary charges of maintenance and up-keep. For the present, three thousand Indian troops are told off for service in the Soudan. The number is likely to increase considerably, and so will the grand total of the expenditure. And India, with her treasury exhausted, with Chitral and other military burdens to support, with the general poverty of her masses, must pay a few crores for the pleasure of lending the services of her troops to others!" The "Independent" is rather more explicit when it writes: "But the main question is this, who is to pay the piper? Who is to bear the whole expense of the first detachment of the three thousand that is soon to embark for Suakin? Surely not India. The whole expense should go on the shoulders of Egypt and if that country is unable to bear it let the British Treasury come to its assistance. We have nothing to do with Egypt or Soudan. We have as much to do with them as the man in the moon. So not a single pie, even by way of pay can be justifiably or morally charged to India. But alas! the silent voice is heard speaking that "India this time too thou shalt be fleeced." Signs are not wanting to show that it is the intention of the Home Government to make India pay, maintain and equip three thousand men or even thirty thousand men that will be called upon to serve in Egypt or Soudan. A more preposterous, a more cold blooded and a more inhuman arrangement there can never be than the one which India is contemplated to be saddled. It is an arrangement which if brought into force will not only entail a very heavy and unrighteous burden on our exchequer, but will also bring in its turn many a harm to the people of this country by way of enhanced taxation, the very notion of which shudders our hearts and excites our wrath to the highest pitch towards England."

UNVEILING A PORTRAIT OF A PARSEE CITIZEN.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the subscribers to the Cowasjee Dinshaw Library, and others, was held in the library premises next to the Hongkong and Shanghi Bank, to witness the unveiling of a portrait of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, C.I.E. Last year when the title of a Companion of the Indian Empire was conferred upon Mr. Cowasjee, the subscribers of the library, which was founded and has been supported by him, forwarded an address of congratulation to him at Aden. Mr. Cowasjee in his reply, thanked the subscribers to the address and at the same time made a further contribution of Rs. 15,000 to the funds of the library. The members of it then resolved to have a portrait of Mr. Cowasjee executed in oil, and placed in a conspicuous place in the library. It had been executed by a Parsee artist, Mr. Eduljee Ardasir Tachakra, and was a faithful likeness of Mr. Cowasjee. Yesterday's meeting was held to witness the unveiling of it.

Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master proposed that Dr. Thomas Blaney do take the chair; and in doing so, invoked blessing upon him and wished him long life and prosperity. (Cheers.)

Dr. Blaney, having occupied the chair, addressed the assembly as follows. He said:—Gentlemen, I thank the managers of this meeting for the honour they have done me in requesting me to be present on this occasion to unveil a portrait of my dear friend, Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, C. I. E. (Cheers.) The library and reading-room which bears the name of Mr. Cowasjee has maintained an existence of twenty-one years. It may therefore be said to have attained its majority. During its infancy and adolescence it has received not only timely and occasional, but generous assistance from Mr. Cowasjee, the last being a donation of Rs. 15,000, invested in securities realising interest at five per cent. per annum. This last generous donation will probably make the library a permanent institution, leaving the income from subscribers available for the supply of books and periodicals and of extension to the library. The managers and members of the institution have recognized the benevolence manifested by Mr. Cowasjee to the institution, and have resolved to show their gratitude to the gentleman by securing a portrait of their benefactor and placing it in the library hall. The portait now stands veiled before us and we have all been invited to the unveiling ceremony. We all heartily approve of the portrait. It will serve to keep alive the memory of an old and very good friend and will be quite in keeping with the name of the institution. (Cheers.) I entertain so much a remembrance of the friendship that exists between myself and Mr. Cowasjee and all the members of his family, and which was so well exhibited when we met at Aden three years ago on my journey to and from Europe in company with my friend, Mr. S. B. Warden, that in cannot but be a delight and a privilege to me to be present on this happy occasion, and that mine should be the hand to unveil the portrait and show you his loving cheerful contenance. The face and features are a true index of the heart, and the portrait will affoord pleasure to those who may spend their days or evenings in the library. (Cheers.) I have known Mr. Cowasjee for half a century and followed his commercial career with a lively pleasure. If he has not made the whole of Aden and all its industries his share in the progress of that Eastern Gibraltar as a commercial port has been well to the front, and has gained for him a name and a reputation in the world of commerce. He has carried Parsee enterprise, Parsee industry and Parsee generosity far to the West and has gained for himself friends and advisers amongst exalted and even Royal personages. (Cheers.) The demands impesed upon me by this function compel me to be brief and prevent me saying more about Mr. Cowasjee. Let me, therefore, conclude by saying that if this library in the only benevolent institution in Bombay that bears his name, I and many others hope that the name of Cowasjee Dinshaw which we all love so much, and the character we all esteem so highly will find a permanancy in this city to stand proudly side by side with our numerous other Parsee worthies whose names and reputation will be handed down to posterity. I am happy to remark that Mr. Cowasjee's son Mr. Hormusjee is at present following in the footsteps of his worthy father, and by his energy and intellectual powers he bids fair to imitate him worthily in all noble and generous deeds. (Cheers.) I will now, gentlemen, with your sanction, unveil the portrait. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Dr. Blaney then unveiled the portrait, amidst cheers. It was a perfect and pleasing likeness of Mr. Cowasjee. Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, remarking that the man whose portrait was unveiled, and the man who unveiled it, had during their lifetime proved themselves to be true philanthropists; and he therefore wished them both long lives and prosperity. (Cheers.)

Mr. Sorabjee E. Warden, in seconding the vote, expressed a hope that the present library would some day be enlarged into the Cowasjee Dinshaw Institute with a building of its own.

The vote was carried by acclamation. The proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers.

DEPARTURE OF THE SAPPHO.

Her Majesty's steamer Sappho, Capt. V. A. Tisdale, will sail, to-day, for Plymouth, with the ex-crew of H. M. S. Sphinx, Redbreast, and time-expired men and invalids of different vessels in harbour. She carries 5 officers and 70 men from H. M. S. Redbreast, 2 officers, and 50 men from H. M. S. Sphinx, 1 officer and 1 clerk from H. M. Turretship Magdala, 1 clerk from H. M. S. Cossack, and 20 men from different vessels. The following are the names of officers:—

FROM H. M. S. REDBREAST.

Lieuts E. Hinslower, E. H. Edwards, Engineer P. Bingham, Surgeon B. F. Parish, and Gunner H. Bowden.

FROM H. M. S. SPHINX.

Lieut. A. G. Jones and Paymaster H. W. Braddon.

FROM H. M. TURREETSHIP MAGDALA.

Lieut. H. C. Boyle and Clerk E. A. Miller.

FROM H. M. S. COSSACK

Mr. Harvey, clerk.

MILITARY NEWS.

Veterinary-Major Crawford is transferred from Jhansi to Lucknow, and Veterinary-Lieutenant Harris from Meerut to Jhansi.

Lieutenant H. S. Rogers, R. E., recently transferred from the Madras to the Bengal Command Military Works, is posted to Cawnpore.

Major Bruce, Executive Engineer, Allahabad, officiates as Superintending Engineer, Presidency and Oudh Circle Military Works, vice Major Grant ordered to Suakim.

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

Yesterday having been officially set apart as the day on which the Queen's Birthday was to be celebrated, almost all business was suspended, and the occasion was observed as a general holiday. The Banks, the leading mercantile firms, and the shops in the Fort were all closed, and manifestations of loyal regard for our beloved sovereign were visible on all hands. All the Government vessels as well as the merchants' steamers now lying in harbour and in the Prince's and Victoria Docks were decorated with flags and bunting. The Government Dockyard flagstaff and the Royal Bombay Yacht Club flagstaff were similarly ornamented. A Royal salute of 21 guns was fired from Her Majesty's steamers Cossack and Sappho in honour of the occasion. The several Consulates also had their flags hoisted in honour of the event.

THE BIRTHDAY PARADE IN BOMBAY.

Yesterday being selected for the celebration of the birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, the troops in Garrison paraded as usual in review order at 7 o'clock in the morning. The troops at Colaba were not put to the trouble of coming down to the general parade ground, but the Royal Artillery and 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers were drawn up at Colaba in line at open order facing the east, at 12 paces interval, the Senior Officer commanding the parade. On the general parade ground, the 21st Native Infantry (the Marine Battalion) and the 22nd Bombay Infantry, to the total number of over 400, were drawn up in a line facing west at 12 paces interval. The Regiments being drawn up, the usual volley was fired, and after the "feu de joie," the men marched past, saluting the senior officers who commanded the parades respectively. The Royal Standard was hoisted at the Saluting Battery, and an Imperial Salute of 31 guns was fired at 7 a.m. by a gun detachment detailed by the Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery for firing the salute.

THE SERVICES OF BOMBAY "HONOURS MEN."

Mr. A. H. Plunkett, who has been made a C.I.E., is a first-grade Deputy Collector and City Magistrate, and Income-Tax Collector in Poona. He has been forty-four years in the Uncovenanted Service, which he first joined in April 1852, as a clerk in the Military Department of the Secretariat. Having served for some time as Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Hyderabad and Karachi, he was in January 1865, appointed to officiate as Collector of Customs, Harbour Magistrate, and Shipping Master at the latter place. In April 1873, Mr. Plunkett was transferred to Bombay as Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, and about a year later, was appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Opium in Bombay. In December 1874, he was promoted to officiate in the higher office of Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Opium in Bombay, and his services being highly appreciated by his superior officers, he was continued in the department as Assistant Commissioner till December 1875. In July 1876, Mr. Plunkett was appointed City Magistrate and District Deputy Collector in Poona. For about a month in the middle of 1880, he held charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate and Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, in addition to his own duties. From March to September 1881, he was deputed on special duty as Superintendent of the Branch Census Office at Poona. For about eight months in 1882, he again discharged, the duties of Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Poona in addition to his own duties. In November 1883, Mr. Plunkett's services were transferred to Bombay, where he officiated for a month as Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Plunkett has thus done important service as City Magistrate and District Deputy Collector at Poona during the last twenty years, and during the last ten years has, in addition to his other duties, ably discharged the duties of Collector of Income-Tax for the city and cantonment.

Dr. Kaikhosru Burjorjee Cooper, Assistant Surgeon in the Bombay Presidency, has the title of Khan Bahadur conferred upon him. In February 1876, he joined the service as Assistant Surgeon, and was for a short time in temporary medical charge of Savantvadi. In April 1876, he was transferred to Aden, and placed in medical charge of the Prince of Wales's Charitable Dispensary there, and also performed the duties of Civil Surgeon for a time. In April 1881, Dr. Cooper was placed in medical charge of the Kumta Dispensary, and in the following year was transferred to Karwar, where he officiated for a short time as Civil Surgeon. In December, 1884, he was transferred to Ahmedabad and placed in charge of the Bechardas Dispensary. Since March 1890, he has been a first-class Assistant Surgeon.

Rao Saheb Gopal Balvant Nene, who has been made a Rao Bahadur, was some time ago Curator of the Government Book Depot in Bombay, the duties of which he conducted to the satisfaction of his superiors. He joined the Service in January 1860, and was appointed Assistant Master in the Elphinstone High School. In June, 1871, he was promoted to the office of Deputy Educational Inspector in Bombay, and for some time acted in that capacity in Poona. He was appointed Curator of the Government Central Book Depot in October 1891.

THE POONA BIRTHDAY DARBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 20.

The Darbar of Native Chiefs and Sardars of the Deccan was held, this evening, in the Council Hall, Mr. W. H. Crowe, Agent for the Sardars of the Deccan, in the chair. There was as usual a large attendance of Native Chiefs and Native gentlemen, many of whom came in state. Mr. Crowe, who was ushered to his seat by chobdars and some of the Sardars, said —

Sardars of the Deccan and Gentlemen,—I have once more the pleasure of welcoming you in Darbar to-day, to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. I know that your presence here is an indication of your unswerving loyalty and fidelity to the British Government, and that your devotion to the person of the Queen-Empress remains strong and unwavering. The regard in which Her Majesty holds her Indian subjects you have had frequent opportunities of testing. You may have noticed in the public Press a report of the reply made by his Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock, the newly appointed Governor of Madras, to the address of welcome presented by the Anjuman-i-Islam. He has just arrived in Madras and he stated that a short time before he left England Her Majesty commanded him to attend her at Osborne, and the last words she said to him were: "Lose no opportunity of letting my subjects in India know what deep interest I take in them all." I mention this message as the most recent expression of the sentiments which Her Majesty entertains for the people of her Eastern Empire. The past year, as you are well aware, has been marked by severe domestic affliction in the family circle of the Queen-Empress. Her son-in-law, Prince Henry of Battenberg, the husband of her youngest daughter, the Princess Beatrice, fell a victim to fever while responding to the call of his adopted country for his services in the military expedition to Ashanti. It is gratifying to know from Her Majesty's own words that in the overwhelming affliction which this loss has caused both to herself and her Royal Highness the Princess Henry of Battenberg they both been greatly helped and soothed by the feeling of universal sympathy so touchingly shown by all classes of her subjects. We have cause to be thankful that it has pleased God to spare Her Majesty's valuable life for another year. You may remember that the Queen-Empress has now sat on the British throne for nearly 59 years; and it may interest you to know that if it be our good fortune that her life be spared, on the 25th of September next her reign will have exceeded in length that of an previous sovereign of England. The past year has been one of agricultural prosperity throughout the Presidency of Bombay. It is unfortunately the case that in Northern India, owing to deficient rainfall, scarcity is assuming a threatening aspect, and there are already about a quarter of a million persons on relief works according to the latest returns. Thanks, however, to the network of railways by which the continent of India has been covered under the British administration, it is possible to pour supplies of grain into the distressed areas from those districts where the food supply is in excess of the local requirements, and thus to mitigate the scarcity and avert the horrors of famine. I may take this opportunity of repeating to you, Sardars and Gentlmen, what I have urged on previous occasions, that it is to you gentlemen of education, of wealth and of position, that Government is entitled to look for assistance in the local administration of the country, and in helping to ameliorate the condition of the agricultural classes. You are many of you large holders of land, extending in some cases to hundreds of villages. You are also large employers of agricultural labour. You have it in your power to improve the health of the lower classes by attention to the problems of water-supply, sanitation, and the supply of medical aid. You can raise their moral status by helping to spread education among the masses and especially by helping to promote female education. I am aware that a struggle is going on in the Hindu community of Poona between what is called the National party and the Reform party on questions of a social bearing, and I read with considerable interest the remarks of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, the president of the Arya Mitra Mela, on a recent occasion. He said that it seemed to him that the advancement of female education demanded your very first and earnest attention; that the elevation of the weaker sex was intimately connected with your progress and prosperity—that many of the social reforms for which your educated brethren were struggling hard would be facilitated by granting education to your women, and in the words of the Great Napoleon—"Educate the mother if you desire to educate the nation." Those eloquent words will, I know, carry great weight with you, and I would merely urge you Gentlemen of the Deccan, not to allow yourselves to be outstripped in this respect by your brethren in Gujarat. You may have heard that there is a proposal before the Supreme Legislative Council for extending to the entire agricultural community the benefits which have been extended within a limited area to the ryots of the Deccan, and to guard them, if possible, from the rapacity of the money-lender on the one hand, and their own improvidence on the other. It is impossible at this stage to say what shape the law may ultimately take, but it is an assurance to you that the Government of India has at heart the interests of the millions committed to its care and will lose no opportunity of protecting those interests. You will have watched with some concern the proposal before the Legislature to restrict the finality of the verdicts of juries, and you will have observed with satisfaction that the most objectionable of the proposed amendments of the Criminal procedure Code in this particular have given way to the weight of the adverse criticism which was brought to bear on them and have been withdrawn. It is a matter for contragulation that those religious animosities which a year ago created some alarm and anxiety to Government have been allayed, and that this result is for the most part due according to the opinion recently expressed by his Excellency the Viceroy to the praiseworthy and successful efforts of the influential and educated men in both communities. In conclusion, Sardars and Gentlemen, I am sure I am expressing your sentiments when I say that you join with me in echoing Her Majesty's own prayer that God will continue to give her health and strength to work for the good and happiness of her dear country and the Empire while life lasts.

OSMAN DIGNA

BIRTHPLACE.

Osman Digna, who is again on the warpath, and who, by threatening his old town of Suakin, has prevented its garrison from sending a black regiment to reinforce the army on the Nile, is a person of whom Europeans know scarcely anything more than the name. Constant mistakes are made about his race and parentage and his career before he became the Mahdi's Emir for the Red Sea province of the Soudan. Osman's birthplace you may catch your first glimpse of from a Red Sea steamer's deck, while you are still some forty miles from the shore of Suakin. At that distance you may see the tops of the mountains of Erkoweet. They look as sharp as a saw's edge, and as bare and barren as a saw. But the Erkoweet mountains are in reality the most beautiful and fertile in the southern part of the Eastern Soudan. They are, perhaps, excelled in both respects by the Erba Mountains, in the northern portion. The Erkoweet hills are beautifully wooded. They abound in lovely scenery. Their climate is delightful, especially in the summer months, when Suakin and its plain are as hot as an oven. They produce peaches, oranges, melons, and all sorts of tropical fruits in abudance. They are believed to be gold producing. At any rate, gold has been found in the streams which come down into the Suakin plain from the Erkoweet hills. Old "prospectors," who came with the Australian contingent to Suakin in 1885, cast a hungry eye on the Erkoweet Hills, and regretted that they had not come to crush quartz, instead of the Mahdi's

mat huts to spring phœnix-like from its own ashes. The most curious building in this town of mats was the mosque, a large shed, the pillars of which were—telegraph poles! I am not aware that telegraph poles were used for any such sacred purpose before. The poles were taken from the telegraph which extended across the Soudan all the way from Suakin to Kassala. From the pulpit in this queer mosque Osman has preached many a sermon, and delivered many a judgment. I have seen muchless attractive spots than Tamai in the Eastern Soudan.

SUAKIMITE.

RELIGIOUS TRUSTS AMONG THE PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—However much I admire the spirit of fair-play and justice done to Mr. Jehangir B. Petit by your correspondent, "A True Zoroastrian," in your to-day's issue, I cannot help suggesting him one thing, that if he wishes to style himself a true Zoroastrian he must study, with an open mind, Zoroastrianism in the light of occult philosophy, so that he may know for himself what philosophical truths lie within the outward forms of worship and ceremonies, and what effect does Mathrawani (the sacred recitals of the Zoroastrian religion) produce upon the other plane subtler than the physical.

It is almost impossible to explain the deepest philosophical meanings through the columns of the dailies, and even if an attempt be made to elucidate some points from the occult standpoint, they will not be digested by those who have not prepared themselves to receive those lofty interpretations.

It would be quite in the fitness of things to suggest one practicable measure, that leaving aside all needless argumentations on the question of religious forms and ceremonies, if the whole of the Parsee community were to join hand in hand to organize a body of learned scholars of Zend and Pehlvi, in addition to others qualified to throw some light on the Zoroastrian religion, they could at the same time invite criticisms and arguments, and if need be, expositions on various hidden truths, from other non-Zoroastrian students of comparative religions, with a view to bring the knowledge of their respective religions to bear on the various otherwise unexplained problems of Zoroastrianism. For, alas! that noble religion is too fragmentary to give direct evidence and explanation. It is high time now to consider and discuss the suggestion seriously, and real reformers and well-wishers of the Zoroastrian community should come forward with a determination which no selfish consideration should hinder the progress of. The religious spirit and fearlessness displayed by young Mr. Petit deserves to be commended and supported by every true Zurtoshtrian, and I feel quite sanguine that if the rising generation of the Parsees were to cherish such noble religious feelings, and to endear their religion like their forefathers, the day will not be far distant when the religion will be once more revived, and a spiritual regeneration once more regained.—Yours, &c.,

Queen's Road, May 19. J.

BOMBAY RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to request the favour of your kindly publishing in your next issue the enclosed copy of a letter from the Agent, G. I. P. Ry. Company, and copy of this Association's reply to the same.—I am, etc.,

A. F. SOUNDY,
Chairman,
Bombay Railway Passengers' Association.

May 19.

[Enclosures.]

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,
Bombay, 8th May, 1896.
No. 6129.

The Chairman, Bombay Railway Passengers' Association.

Dear Sir,—In acknowledging receipt of your letter, No. A. G. 3, dated 5th instant, I have to say that your complaints regarding the irregularity in the running of trains has received, and will continue to receive, my best attention.

As regards the smoke nuisance which you have been asked to mention, I feel no hesitation in saying I regard the complaint is hypercritical. I am a frequent traveller over the whole of our system, and a daily one between Victoria Terminus and Byculla, and my experience is that any person who camplains of smoke will never be a happy traveller by rail.

Your surmise that the want of punctuality of train is due to the coal burnt is incorrect.

Your opinion that the Byculla locals appear not to meet the requirements of the public will be carefully considered by the General Traffic Manager.

As to Mazagon station, I beg to assure you that it affords quite the best accommodation that could be provided under the circumstances of its situation. The shelters might be improved in respect to length, but not otherwise, as our scope is restricted by Government Standard Dimensions, but daily observation and enquiry leads me to the conclusion that at present the length of the sheds is sufficient for the number of passengers who use the station.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) H. WENDEN,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Railway Passengers' Association,
Bombay, 19th May, 1896.
No. A. G. 4.

To H. Wenden, Esq., Acting Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your No. 6129, dated 8th instant, and note therefrom that this Association's complaint regarding the irregularity in the running of trains on the Company's line has received, and will continue to receive, your best attention.

I may remark, however, that trains still continue to arrive later than their advertised times: During the past few days one of the trains was 2½ hours late, another an hour, a third 35 minutes (out of these the latter two were locals), not to speak of other lesser detentions.

Nevertheless, I hope that your attention to the matter will remove the cause of complaint.

With respect to the question of smoke no doubt with locomotives of the present day and the description of the coal now burnt in them some nuisance will continue to be caused to passengers. What was complained of, however, was, that no attempts seemed to have been made to minimize an evil experienced by several members of this Association.

I regret I cannot agree with you as regards the platform of the Mazgon station affording sufficient accommodation. That it is frequently "not" sufficient for the requirements of the public may be ascertained by your being present at the station any week day between 8 and 10 a.m., when you will see that the shed on the up platform specially does not offer either sufficient seating accommodation or shelter for the large number of passengers collected, chiefly when trains are behind time. This platform could also be improved by having side ventilators, for the low corrugated iron roof causes such an amount of radiation of heat as to make it almost unbearable.

I may add that the irregular running of trains leads to much overcrowding in some of them, but this inconvenience would be removed by your causing the trains to keep better time.—I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. F. SOUNDY,
Chairman.

ANNIVERSARY GATHERING AT SURAT.

On the evening of the 17th instant the anniversary meeting of the Kayastha-Samp-Prasaraka-Mandali was held in Surat. The hall of the Mandali was beautifully decorated with hangings, and oil lamps were put up in different parts of the building. Flowers were hung and arranged in the most beautiful and artistic style by the local florist, and attracted the greatest attention. Invitations were issued some days before. The guests began to arrive soon after 9-30 p.m., and were most enthusisslically received at the entrance by the members of the reception committee. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity when the formal business of the meeting commenced. At the outset the honorary secretary read the eighth annual report recounting the excellent works done during the past year. It showed that no pains were spared by the members of the K. S. P. Mandali to carry into execution the sole aim of their Association, viz., the spread of unity. Though the mandali is said to be in its infancy, it can boast of what cannot be expected from such a young body. The mandali has one great advantage over other like bodies, of which there is no small number among the Kayasthas, in having one of their working members, viz., Mr. Gordon Rotten Roy, in England, who sends them the most valuable instructions every week, and for which the heartfelt thanks of the mandali are due. The report being read and adopted, the band of the mandali, which was in attendance, played a selection of music to the appreciation, of the audience. Local musicians of renown were called in, and entertained the guests in the most charming manner with vocal and instrumental music. Tea and other refreshments were provided, and the members of the mandali left no stone unturned for the comfort of the guests of the evening, among whom were seen Mr. R. S. Gordhandas, Mr. N. Kazi, B.A., head-master, Patan High School, Mr. Ishwarlal P. Khansahib, B.A., of the local English school, Mr. P. D. Jugjiwandas, Mr. Mukundrai G., pleader, and several law-students, teachers, and others. The party separated at a late hour.

ENGINEERING and Technical Students should study the "Practical Engineer." 2d. Weekly.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE formal sanction of the Secretary of State to the Government of India's proposal to add four ordnance officers of the fourth class to the Ordnance Department so as to provide a small reserve of officers was received some little time ago. The new appointments are in course of being filled.

COLONEL J. H. BARNARD, commanding the 101st Regimental District, has been selected to succeed Brigadier-General Gosset, C. B., in the command of a second class district in India, when the latter vacates his appointment at Bangalore in July.

A GANG of dacoits, supposed to be Kachins from beyond the administrative frontier, have been giving trouble at Rang Asaik. A few days since a convoy of boats was attacked and a Chinaman killed and his wife seriously wounded. A few Gurkhas pursued the dacoits, who escaped, but their booty was recovered.

A RANGOON telegram states that it is rumoured that the Mogaung Battalion of Military Police is to be amalgamated with the Myitkyina Battalion. This would mean a reversion to the old order when the Mogaung Levy was the only force in that part of Burma. When the railway line is completed to Myitkyina the necessity for two separate battalions will be at an end, and the Pyinka site occupied by the head quarters of the Mogaung Battalion will probably be abandoned on account of its unhealthiness.

DURING the year 1895 there were as many as 1,304 books registered in the Punjab, being an increase of over 34 per cent. on the number registered in 1894. Works coming under the clastic head of "poetry" take the lead in point of numbers, something under a quarter of the total being thus classified. Under the head "religion" 279 were registered. Not a single writer troubled himself with politics, on which perhaps judging from the quality of the Oriental article, the province is to be congratulated. Less than half the books were written in Urdu and 298 in Punjabi. Fifty-seven were published in English.

IT was, by the way, very fortunate that the demarcation operations on the Perso-Baluchistan frontier had been completed before the assassination of Nasr-ud-din, for it is certain, says the Allahabad paper, that if the news had reached the Persian Commissioner he would have suspended all operations. No Oriental official would dare to carry on work initiated by one ruler when another has come into power: he would not be sure that his proceedings would be sanctioned and he would dread possible disgrace. Moreover on the Persian frontier the local Governor has much power in his own district, and in this particular instance pressure would probably have been brought to bear upon the Shah's Commissioner to induce him to leave. As matters shaped themselves, however, Colonel Holdich had managed to bring the operations to a satisfactory conclusion a considerable time before the startling news of the Shah's assassination could reach Eastern Persia, and the Joint Commission broke up while Nasr-ud-din was still ruling over the country. The ratification of the proceedings is not likely to be unduly delayed by his successor, and we are likely to hear no more of disputes on the Baluch borderland.

A TRIBE called the Korwas of Sirguja and Jashpur, two small political States in Chota Nagpur, who have given trouble before are again showing signs of disaffection; they have been committing dacoities in the civil district of Palamau, four or five cases being reported daily. A punitive force has been sent by the States concerned, to subdue the tribe while the Maharaja himself will shortly go to the scene of the disturbance. Precautionary measures are being taken.

As the Lahore paper remarks, the bowels of Government are of red tape. An unfortunate officer of the Public Works Department, who presumed them something else, has just had hard proof of the fact. Under orders of transfer from the Punjab to the new railway on the East Coast, he received, on the eve of starting, a telegram summoning him Home to the bedside of a near relative who was believed to be dying. Telegraphing to Simla for leave he started for Bombay, counting on getting, on his arrival, either sanction to continue his homeward journey or orders to go on to Madras. He got neither, and relying on a sympathetic consideration of his case, he despatched a further telegram to Simla, stating that he was sailing in anticipation of his application being granted, but, if it was refused, to stop him at Aden. At Aden he was duly stopped and had to return by the next incoming mail, and is now probably seeking a reason why an answer to his telegram did not reach him at Bombay. The explanation of the refusal of leave is difficut to guess. The only adequate ground would have been the urgency of the service for which the officer was required, but so far as we can learn, no such explanation is possible.

THE Government of India have invited the native Chiefs who contributed funds to the Imperial Institute to nominate a qualified officer to represent them on the governing body of the Institute. This officer must reside in England during his term of office, which will extend to one year.

A REPORT of a great fire comes from a village of Scoldih, in Chota Nagpur, which has been totally destroyed. The only structures standing are three *pucca* buildings, namely, the residence of a petty Raja, a temple and the jail. The people are camped out in the *sal* jungles, while huts are being erected for them.

IT is somewhat difficult to obtain trustworthy news of the course of events in Kafiristan, but on one point all reports agree. This is that constant work is going on in road-making, not only in the Bashgol Valley and in the southern district, but from the direction also of the Panjsher Valley on the north-west. Hazara labourers are employed to supplement the fatigue party furnished by the regiment engaged in the military operations, and the Amir seems determinded to open out the country thoroughly and to complete communications with Badakshan. As the troops advance the roads in their rear are improved, and there is more work done with the spade than with the rifle. Abdur Rahman seems anxious, says the Allahabad paper, to have a military road which shall link Kabul direct with Fyzabad, the capital of Badakshan, and also to have an alternative route through Jellalabad and the Kunar Valley. The Hindu Kush does not appall him, and he will find a way over one or two passes to the north of Kafiristan. He was reported some time ago to have ordered the making of a military road southwards from Fyzabad, and this should not be a difficult work until the foot of the mountain barrier is reached. His orders are always so peremptory that the Governors of Provinces exert themselves to the utmost to carry out his wishes, and labour is always forthcoming. From what was seen of the communication beyond Asmar, it is certain that the road-making is well done and is allways of a permanent character.

IT is a trite though not entirely accurate saying, writes a contemporary, that "statistics may be made to prove anything." Taking the words, however, in a sense slightly different from the original, the wily native of this country finds little difficulty in "making" statistics that will prove what is wanted of him. A flood of light upon some of the methods by which favourable results in this field are attained, is shed by a recent report upon vaccination in the Trichinopoly district. The Deputy Inspector of this district, one M. Visvandha Mudali, is evidently a most obliging man: the Government desired favourable returns, and he rendered them freely: according to the most approved doctrines of political economy the demand created the supply, and his district became famous for the progress of vaccination and a shining beacon to the backward. Unfortunately, however, when the inspector came to regard this rosy state of things more closely, he found 24 registers for the last two years showing a total of 61,377 cases, but not a single mark of verification. The explanation given by the Deputy Inspector was that he never took a vaccinator with him when inspecting his work, in order not to interfere with the progress of vaccination. Mark the ingenuousness of the man. But when the village lists came to be examined, they were still virgin of all marks of verification, and by a most unfortunate coincidence some of them happened to be incorrect.

MONSIEUR DACLIN-SIBOUR, Acting Governor of Pondicherry, lately nominated to the Governorship of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, North America, leaves India to-day by the Messageries Maritimes Mail steamer Eridan for Colombo *en route* to France on the way to take up his new appointment. Monsieur Girod, the Governor-elect of the French establishments in India, is due to arrive by the Mail steamer about the 30th instant; in the interim the Chief Doctor of French India, Monsieur Roussin, has been appointed to act.

So far no news has reached India of the arrival at Teheran of the new Shah, but it is presumed that he is marching from Tabriz to the capital and that he will lose no time in formally assuming the executive functions of ruler. There were, by the way, some disturbances at Ispahan last month, but these were not of a serious kind and they had no political significance. They occurred before the late Shah was killed and were of a kind by no means rare at Ispahan, where the mob occasionally indulges in a riot and sets the authorities at defiance for a few days.

IN official circles at St. Petersburg, it is credibly stated that influential pressure from high quarters has been brought to bear upon Prince Ferdinand to induce him to adopt the Orthodox faith but so far without success. According to a telegram from the "Standard" Rome correspondent, the Prince is not receiving much encouragement to adhere to his present faith. The message says:—"Questions have been indirectly addressed to the Vatican with the object of ascertaining if, in the event of Prince Ferdinand's assuming the title of King of Bulgaria, the Pope would be disposed to be reconciled to him. A disdainful answer has been returned, to the effect that the conduct of Prince Ferdinand, both at Constantinople and St. Petersburg, had not been such as to conciliate the mind of the Pope in any way, and that he was looked upon by the Head of the Church, simply as a common apostate."

AN exhibition of English furniture and silk fabrics of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries will shortly be arranged at the Bethnal Green Museum. The exhibition will include many choice examples of Chippendale, Sheraton, and Queen Anne patterns from Knowle House, Penshurst, and other historical seats, and some particularly fine pieces have been selected from the furniture belonging to the old East India Company which has been for many years hidden away in the precincts of the India Office. All the City Companies have promised their historical chairs. The fabrics will include some beautiful silk designs manufactured by French weavers settled in Spitalfields, most of which have never been seen before, and it is probable that *facsimile* reproductions of these will be made for the purpose of circulating them in the provinces.

AN interesting account of the effects of the silting up of the Indus is given in a recent article in the *Indian Forester*. The writer states that "the present tract of alluvial country extending from the Bhangar lands in the Punjab to Ketty Bunder at the mouth of the Indus has all been reclaimed from the sea by deposits from the river Indus and the process of reclamation is still going on." He calculates that its "deposit" probably are equal in amount to those of the Ganges, regarding which it has been calculated that at 500 miles from its mouth it carries 577 cubic feet of solid matter a second, its annual discharge being equal in weight to the 60 great pyramids of Egypt, and so great in bulk that if accumulated upon Ireland it would raise the surface of the whole island one foot in 144 years." Instructive as the passage is we feel that there is something wanting. Why were we not told how many centuries it would take the Indus to lay a deposit of mud all over the surface of the moon? The moon, we submit, ought not to be left out of any statistics which deal with such large and sweeping generalisations. At the same time we do not wish to quarrel with "G. M. B." over a trifle. We do not follow him with regard to some of his proposals for the embankment of the Indus, but we heartily concur that "A Forest Administration is bound to look to the future and see that the present generation of inhabitants does not endanger the existence of future generations by attacking the capital when it is only entitled to the annual yield."

A PUNJABI student of law in London recently sent some books on the Arya Samaj to Mr. Gladstone, who, of course, acknowledged the present in the usual way. Inspired by the post-card, says the Lahore paper, the Punjabi student has made up his mind to convert Mr. Gladstone and the English people to Hinduism, and he has issued a frantic appeal to his co-religionists in the Punjab to help him in his self-imposed task. He writes:—"Of course, on my return from the Continent, I shall write to the Grand Old Man to grant me an interview, when I shall humbly mention and explain to him the aims and objects of the Arya Samaj. As I have decided to enter Parliament, I am consequently watching the political current here. This news, at present, I hope, will give you a hearty laugh, but the time *shall come* when you shall see me in the Parliament serving the interests of the mother country, I mean Arya Varta. I am also very anxious for the unity of religion between Arya Varta and Great Britain, and this unity of religion, which means sympathy of brotherhood, will benefit each other, and especially the Arya Varta. There is one strong reason why I press the point again and again. Had not Great Britain been prepared to receive the Arya Samaj, I would not have laid great stress upon it, but as the English people here evince great interest in knowing the optimistic side of Hinduism, the Arya Samajes will benefit Arya Varta very immensely." If the writer of this appeal is not an idle dreamer, he his something worse. At all events we hope no sensible Hindu will think of contributing even a pice in response to the appeal. Some years ago the Mahomedans of Hyderabad subscribed close upon eighty thousand rupees in aid of a propaganda aiming at the conversion of the United States to Islam. Naturally nothing came out of the scheme except reams of bitter and angry correspondence between the man to whom the money was paid and some leading contributors. The mistake will not, we trust, be repeated by the Hindus of the Punjab.

IT is to be hoped, remarks the *Pioneer*, that those who read the advertisements for railway hands for East Africa that are now appearing in the Indian papers, will take particular note that the requisition is for trained men only, and mostly for trained natives, surveyors, clerks and the like. It is melancholy to hear of the number of our countrymen who have gone across to Zanzibar during the last few months under a vague idea of finding employment, only to discover that there is no opening whatever there. In fact the number of the emigrants brought in by this notion has been a serious embarrassment to the local Administration which is obliged to find some sort of lodging and support for them until they can be passed on some other port. The Consul-General has just been obliged to issue another warning on the subject, which has very properly been republished by the Bombay Government. Those who think that East Africa as a new country is bound to be teeming with all sorts of openings for employment should be got to realise what the situation actually is. Our footing at Mombassa is on a small island: the railway will be some time in getting over to the mainland, and beyond and all round the settlement is a belt of dense and malarious coast jungle. It is quite beyond the power of any private person to go more than a mile or two from Mombassa, unless he is a wealthy explorer or sportsman who can afford to organise an expedition of his own. Under the circumstances what can there be for any British or Anglo-Indian folk to do unless they go over with an appointment in their pockets? A demand for labour there certainly is, but it is for manual labour, in other words coolies. "Boys," khitmutgars and other servants may be recommended to try Mombassa for they would be sure of instant employment and good wages; and apparently there is a fortune before any enterprising "dhobie" who should take over half a dozen of his brethren and start a laundry. But for the poor white East Africa at present is worse than India. Doubtless the country is one with possibilities: we may yet see the day when European and Eurasian settlers from India will go over to possess the highlands in the interior and make them pay. But at present for all practical purposes Uganda is as inaccessible as King Solomon's Mines.

THE GREAT LONDON CARAVANSERAI.

A RAMBLE OVER THE HOTEL CECIL.

It is a big thing to say. But London has all but rivalled the New World in its hotels. The Hotel Cecil is the third biggest home away from home in the world. Its fellow-palaces are "The Palace" at San Francisco and the "Grand Union" at Saratoga. They are larger, it is true; in one of them there are 1,500 bedrooms, or accommodation for 2,000 visitors; but both are more or less season houses only, whilst the Hotel Cecil is an all-the-year-round hostelry, and the biggest in Europe. All London is talking about its new lion. So it came into the mind of a representative of the press before the creases had been pulled out of the carpets, the chairs taken out of their brown paper, and all the electric lights hung, to send a representative to make a pilgrimage over the building. How the meshes of the web of stairways, corridors, and passages were threaded, from the depths were the wines are growing cobwebs, to the roofs were the smuts play round the chimney-stacks over 200 feet above the ground, matters little; the results of the bird's-eye view follow.

M. Bertini, the manager, whose cheerful face was a feature at the Criterion for twelve years or more, was over head and ears in business, engaged in discussing items with all sorts and conditions of men. There was only time to get a wink of recognition, and then through the office into a quiet parlour. Everybody was at high pressure. But M. Bertini's right-hand help that had us in charge was on the spot in a moment.

"How many bedrooms? Seven hundred, and close upon three hundred other rooms, making about a thousand rooms in all. Yes, quite a number of them are arranged as suites to suit big or little families, for our idea is to give people who stay at the Hotel Cecil a home away from home. Certainly, if you care to put it so, they can get their own flat, with the use of the spacious common rooms.

"You have heard that, have you? True, the Hotel Cecil will be a little self-contained city. We hope to have our own music. We have our own post-office, so that you need not go into the Strand to despatch your telegrams. They can be sent direct from the building. Also, there is no worry about your theatre tickets; the Boy Messenger Corps will save you that trouble. We shall have an out-of-door cafe really the first of its kind in the Metropolis—and underneath that a Turkish bath. It is a part of the plan to have a half-a-crown tea for visitors, friends, or for any that are inclined to drop in, and this will permit of visitors letting their friends float around the more public portions of the building. Also, presently, we may have our own theatre.

"No—barmaids are not to be a feature. Men only dressed in white jerkins, will wait at the bars. The usual drinks will be supplied. The whole of the catering will be carried on by the check system. As to kitchens, a staff of sixty cooks at the least will be needed, the chief of the chefs being M. Antoine Costa—all Paris sings his praises; whilst our staff of general servants promises to number between three and four hundred, and we have a system for putting our visitors in touch with all the railways.

"Wines? Yes, there are most of the fancies of diners-out, and we have determined that our list shall be second to none. At this moment there is £50,000 of stock in our cellars. Certainly champagne is the biggest of the brands. Doubtless the restaurant will become a popular resort. In the Prine's Room some 60ft. by 80ft., we can seat 400 diners; in the Grand Hall there is room for 1,500 to sit down to a meal, the Victoria Hall will comfortably hold 900 to 300. We shall have a kind of bijou theatre presently and in our covered corridors or covered carriage-way there is room for 150 vehicles. The building stands on two and a quarter acres—the site of old Salisbury House, the Elizabethan house of the Cecils. Fruit and flowers play such a large part in the functions of hotel life that we have our own palm-house at Clapham. £25,000 is locked up at this moment in plants. And we have a piggery too we look forward to making it famous for its German sausages. Our bakery will be a feature also. We shall always be in a position to obtain a supply of new French rolls or a basket of Vienna fancy breads at a few minutes' notice. But the boy will lead you to the kitchen—they are rather in a state of pandemonium at present, and can but give you a bare idea of what they will be like when a rush is on."

And so, with an imp in buttons as our pioneer, we sought—we had previously explored the heights above—the depths below. The Kitchens are spacious rooms lined with white tiles. The big stove that fills the centre of the room rebukes you at present by its newness. The immense array of copper stewpans, chafing dishes, and frying-pans, to-day beaming as brilliantly as a beam of sunshine (there are hundreds), will presently have some tales to unfold of how the "chef" concocted this or that mess that will make many a gourmet happy. But to-day they await their call. The Prince's room, the restaurant, and the table d'hote are in close proximity to the kitchens, so that in either one you ought to be certain of getting your dinner served hot.

In the fitting, decorating, and furnishing of the building, the skill of three firms have been put to the test—two, household names in the Metropolis—Maple and Shoolbred; the third is a comparative new-comer, Messrs. Waring and Son, of Liverpool and Oxford-street, W., to whom, after open competition, the lion's share of the work appears to have fallen. But weather more or less has been done by one or the other, each one, it is apparent, has put his full strength into the work—in every corner of the hotel the beauty of variety is present, in reality the whole of the decorations in the hotel may be said to mark a new era in hotel furnishing. Messrs. Maple are responsible for most of the suites in the southern block, also for the public drawing-room, the library, and the waiter's waiting-room; Messrs. Shoolbred, for what may be termed the Indian section; and Messrs. Waring, the main entrance, the chief corridors, the dining-room, drawing-room, and restaurant on the ground floor, and the whole of the suites in the western block.

The American loves anything that savours of France, and this seems to have been played up to throughout. The Louis periods and First Empire open-creeps in at almost every possible point. But to particularise. Walnut is the wood most called into use. Once having passed the main doorway, the first thing that strikes you is the massive marble stairway as onwards and upwards it runs, the last turns, like Jacob's ladder, being lost in the misty distance. Columns of rouge-royal marble stand as sentinels at the foot. Sicilian marble slabs form a background, whilst the red, green, and white marble paving of the floor is in a style known among the learned as "Opus Alexandrium," and the hand-railings of the stairways are of yellow Sienna marble. But to descend to the Prince's room. This is decorated with a series of tapestry pictures giving fragments from the days gone by in the life of England. Ascending one stairway by the lift—there appear to be quite an army of elevators in the house, so that there is little call to walk upstairs—you peep into the drawing-room. Its walls are draped with amber satin embroidered with silver, and weighted at the foot with a heavy fringe; dividing each panel is space decorated in the classical spirit; round the room runs a frieze, groups of male and female figures in Greek costume representing a musical procession. The carpet is a rich brown golden pile, and the furniture throughout is reproduced from old Empire examples. To the right is the library—a delightful room it is, too—the walls are hung with panels of silk of a reddish brown colour, whilst above, running round the room, are a series of pictures telling the story of the Thames from the Tower to Windsor. Carpet as soft as down to walk upon, and cosy easy chairs upholstered in impressed morocco or old Eastern rugs invite you to take up a book and read. Passing along the covered terrace, you can turn a handle and discover perhaps the two choicest bijou rooms in the hotel. They are French throughout. The walls are upholstered with silks of the Dictator's time; one is pink damask, the other is green, and the furniture is in keeping. The big dining-room is as it should be, a vision of walnut and mahogany. This room also is Empire in feeling, the deep quiet tone of the walls being broken by panel portraits of heroes of good Queen Bess' days. On the Indian floor you float directly away to the East—there is yard after yard of blue Persian tiles, all hand-painted and made at Lambeth. The extent may be calculated when you learn that the Indian corner of the floor consists of a table d'hote room or cafe salon, possibly the largest in Europe, where dinner will next week be served at 6s. per head, a smoking corridor with large buffet, an American bar, a billiard room, and a big smoke room. Eastern open-work screens, painted with silver, and some beautiful draperies, break the monotony. But one sighs to get out of this wilderness of tiles. There is more to be told, but our description must end. We can only chronicle that suite after suite of rooms that we looked into were decorated, fitted up, and furnished in all periods that the world at this moment worships, such as Louis XIV., XV., XVI., Gothic, Adams, Chippendale, Sheraton, Empire, Francis I., Flemish. Peep into the Captain's Room and see what a delightful echo of the Dutch that is. Throughout the aim has been to make each room different from the other—not two are alike. The careful eye will not overlook the beautiful ormolu and cut-glass fittings in many of the rooms for the electric light (the Hotel Cecil will manufacture its own), and also the admirable and most artistic way in which Messrs. Waring and Co. have carried out the decorations in the main entrance and leading corridors. By-the-bye, there is a telephone in each room. You can speak to your next room neighbour, call out to the man who sleeps directly under the roof, or hold a conversation with the chef in the realms below.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea; never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores.

SPORTING NOTES.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Now that the First Division League competition is completed, some statistical information will be read with interest. Aston Villa were unbeaten at home (they drew with Sheffield United), and so were Sunderland (who, however, drew five times); Derby, Everton, and Bolton were only beaten once at home. Derby drawing twice, Bolton twice, and Everton four times. Neither Notts Forest nor Wolverhampton won a single match away; the former drawing twice, the latter once. Stoke had no match drawn at all; Derby, Everton, Sunderland, Burnley, and West Bromwich had seven each. Of the 480 matches, 88 were drawn, as compared with 96 last season.

Aston Villa twice beat Burnley, Notts Forest, Sheffield Wednesday, Small Heath, Stoke, and the Wolves. Bolton twice beat Burnley, Small Heath, and West Bromwich. Burnley twice beat Bury and West Bromwich. Blackburn twice beat the Wolves. Bury twice beat Blackburn, Sheffield Wednesday, and West Bromwich. Derby County twice beat Bury, Notts, Sheffield Wednesday, and Small Heath. Everton twice beat Sheffield United, Small Heath, Stoke, and the Wolves. Preston twice beat Notts. Sheffield Wednesday twice beat West Bromwich. Small Heath twice beat Bury, Stoke twice beat Preston and Small Heath. Sunderland twice beat Blackburn and Small Heath. West Bromwich twice beat the Wolves.

From this it appears that only Aston Villa, Bolton, Derby, Everton, and Sunderland escaped losing four points to any club; but this misfortune happened to Small Heath on six occasions, to West Bromwich and the Wolves four, to Sheffield Wednesday, and Notts three, to Blackburn, Burnley, and Stoke twice, and to Sheffield United and Preston once.

Curiously enough, the results and number of goals scored were exactly reversed on the second occasion when the following met:—Aston and Sunderland, Blackburn and Small Heath, Derby and Bolton, Preston and Bolton, Sunderland and Bolton, Derby and Preston, Derby and Stoke, and Preston and Sunderland.

The scores were exactly the same on the two occasions that Blackburn and Bury, Bury and Derby County, Everton and Small Heath, and West Bromwich and the Wolves met.

By a strange coincidence twenty-eight clubs drew at home and lost away, and 28 won at home and drew away, while nine drew at home and won away.

The advantage of playing at home is strikingly shown by the fact that on ninety-eight occasions those victorious at home lost away, and only seven times did the losers on their own ground win away.

THE CHAMPION BATSMAN.

"W. G." has sent the following reply to the President of the M.C.C. in thanks for the 22,350:—"I heartily thank you and the M.C.C. committee for the part you took in raising the handsome testimonial which has been given to me. As long as I live I shall remember with feelings of pride and gratitude the kindness of my many friends and others who do not even know me. I know that I have not at all adequately expressed my indebtedness to all, but I hope that I have made it plain that I am not unmindful of all that has been done in my honour."

TENNIS.

At the Queen's Club, West Kensington, on Saturday, April 25, a tennis match was played between the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P., and Peter Latham, the professional champion, who conceded fifteen, and won the match by three sets to one. A testimonial was afterwards presented to Latham in commemoration of his victory over Saunders in the championship match at Brighton last year, and also of his unique position as champion both of tennis and racquets.

GOLF.

The professional golf tournament arranged by the Richmond (Surrey) Golf Club, which came off on Saturday, April 25 on the Sudbrook Links, was a great success. Twenty professionals took part, and the play apparently aroused much interest among metropolitan followers of the game. Several hundreds of spectators including many ladies, went over the course with the players, the bulk of them following J. H. Taylor (champion) and A. Herd, who were drawn together. The course—which, by the way, is most charmingly situated just outside Richmond Park—is one of eighteen holes, with two ponds and a brook to pass. In the morning Taylor's score out was 37 and 36 home, while in the afternoon he did not play so well, requiring 38 strokes each way. His approach play was very fine, and more than once he extricated himself from a difficulty by play which called forth general admiration. For instance, at the sixteenth hole in the afternoon round, his third stroke landed him about fifteen feet from the hole, while Herd was but two feet away, with the same number of strokes. Taylor holed his ball, however, in the next stroke, and divided with Herd. His next drive unfortunately left his ball in the rut of a cartway, while Herd had just got over it. He had to waste a stroke lifting it out, but recovered by a grand drive on to the green, and came out equal with Herd after all. On the day's play Taylor was 5 points better than A Herd, who won the second prize with a score of 154. In the morning Herd went round in 79, 38 out and 41 home, and in the afternoon improved on this by 4 points, going out in 36 and coming back in 39. The afternoon play of these two was much more equal than in the morning, when they only divided four holes, while in the afternoon they divided twelve. Hugh Kirkaldy and J. White made some interesting play, the latter missing his chance of the second prize by going off a bit in the afternoon round. He rallied, however, at the last hole, which he did in 2 to Kirkaldy's 4, and at which both Taylor and Herd took 3 in the afternoon, and 5 and 4 respectively in the morning. The prize money amounted to 74l. and was distributed as follows:—J. H. Taylor, 73 and 67—149, first prize, 20l.; Alexander Herd, 79 and 75—154, second, 10l.; J. White, 77 and 81—158, third, 8l.; W. Averton, 80 and 79—159, fourth, 6l.; Willie Park Jun. 79 and 81—160, fifth, 5l. The following received 2l. each; J. Braid, 81 and 81—162; W. Toogood, 82 and 80—162; B. Sayers, 82 and 80—162; Hugh Kirkaldy, 84 and 80—164, and J. Kirkaldy, 83 and 83—166. The remainder received 1l. 10s. each, namely:—D. Brown, 169; P. Fernie, 171; P. Paxton, D. Herd, 171; T. Hogg, 172; A. Tingey, 174; C. Smith, 171; R. Munro, 177; A. Toogood, 179, and George Hogg, 182.

SIR PHILIP AND LADY CURRIE "AT HOME."

IN "The English Illustrated" for May—a number distinguished for an unusual variety of clever stories, articles, and poetry—there is a very interesting account, by Mr. John Foster Fraser, of the British Embassy at Constantinople. The article includes conversations with Sir Philip and Lady Currie, who may perhaps be styled "at home" in the official residence of the British Ambassador to Turkey. Sir Philip Currie gave an emphatic denial to the suggestion that the Sultan led a life of luxurious ease:—"The Sultan is an extremely hard-working man. Not only does he personally take an interest in every matter of State, but he is often occupied far into the night with his Ministers." "When the Sultan desires an audience with you, do you converse together in French?" I asked. "No. The Sultan does not speak French—at least, he does not in the presence of Europeans. The Grand Vizier usually acts as interpreter; but the present Grand Vizier speaks no more French than his master, so that when I see the Sultan I am accompanied by the chief dragoman attached to the Embassy—Mr. Block—and the conversation is conducted through him."

Lady Currie, too, has a good word for Abdul Hamid. This was her reply to a question whether she had been received by the Sultan:—"Oh yes. He is always most courteous, and generally sits by my side while we converse through the medium of an interpreter. I have always been struck by the Sultan's dignity and gentle manner. I believe he is particularly fond of his children, especially of one little boy. I have never visited the Royal harem, because the Sultan has no wives. Strange as it may seem, His Majesty is probably almost the only unmarried man in the Empire. Life in Constantinople is in many ways very agreeable. That is Sir Philip Currie's verdict. "There is more rest there than can be secured in the bustle and hurry of London life. The feeling of tranquillity is delightful, and the climate is charming. The only drawback is that it is slightly enervating, and after one has stayed here for some time one becomes conscious of a loss of energy." Altogether this is a very pleasant story of the position of the Embassy in Constantinople. Evidently it is not so bad living on the Bosphorus, in spite of all we hear about the quadruple dose of original sin in the heart of its Ruler.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, MAY 20.

Wednesday's observations indicate that the barometer has fallen slowly over parts of the Peninsula and generally risen elsewhere. The rise has been very large over a part of the N.-W. P. Readings are lowest over the north of the Punjab and relatively low in West Bengal, Orissa, Ganjam, and east of the N.-W. P. and Central Provinces, while they are highest in West Peninsula. Winds remain westerly and north-westerly over the Peninsula and central parts of the country where they are strong, while they are very variable in Northern India. The mean temperature has risen in Northern India, Burma and Gujarat and fallen elsewhere. The mean temperature is more or less excessive in all provinces and the highest maximum is a hundred and fifteen degrees in Masulipatam. General rain has fallen in Lower Burma and showers, in East Bengal, Assam, North and West Bengal Oudh, part of the Punjab and part of the Peninsula, and dust-storms and dust-haze have been general in Upper India.

LORD WOLSELEY'S FIRST INSPECTION

On the morning of April 24, Lord Wolseley made his first inspection since his promotion to the high office of Commander-in-Chief. The troops were those composing the London Garrison, and the ground selected for the inspection was the plateau on Wimbledon Common, close to the Windmill. The hour fixed for the commencement of the spectacle was ten o'clock, but some time before then a large crowd began to assemble. For the first time probably, and at any rate not for a great number of years; have both infantry and cavalry of the Household. Troops been reviewed on the Common at the same time. It has usually been the custom

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. David Hannay has written an excellent biography of Senor Castelar, the Spanish orator, politician, and professor, and Messrs. Bliss, Sands, and Foster publish it. Don Emilio Castelar was born in 1832, in the town of Cadiz. Mr. Hannay admires Castelar not as a statesman, nor even as an orator, but as a man of lofty purpose, real patriotism, and unselfish character. He holds that as an orator Castelar has always suffered from "swelled head." He quotes some curious passages illustrative of Castelar's fatal fluency in the superlative manner. "Swelled head," we are told is the chronic disease of all Andalusian talkers. They are the blarneyfied folk of the Peninsula, only more voluble and superlative than the wordiest of hot Irishmen. So says Mr. Hannay, General readers, who want to know what politics have meant in Spain this century, cannot do better than study Mr. Hannay's book. He is not quite sure that the era of pronunciamentos is over in Spain, but he sees hope in the fact that the present Constitutional regime has lasted nearly as long as the Third Republic in France. Even Castelar, the Federal Republican, has abandoned his old creed, and supports the Monarchy—not, however, as ideally the best form of Government, but as the form which divides Spain the least. Since 1874, shortly after Castelar and the Republicans were cleared out of the Chamber by Pavia and his soldiers in Cromwellian fashion, Castelar has lived the tranquil, unobtrusive life of a scholar and writer. He could hold office if he chose, but he prefers to influence the Spanish mind through his writings.

Messrs. Swan, Sonnenschein and Company, have just published a useful little work under the title of "Pros and Cons." It is edited by Mr. J. B. Askew, and is described as "a newspaper reader's and debater's guide to the leading controversies of the day—political, social, religious, &c." Many years ago, Mr. Sydney Buxton published a work somewhat similar in character to this one. The difference between them is that Mr. Buxton's was a guide to questions under Parliamentary discussion, whereas Mr. Askew's is a guide to the current public topics of the day. He has been obliged to select. But his choice of subjects for this first edition of a book which we understand, is to be an annual, appears to be judicious. The book contains about 240 articles. In the Varticles there is a good summary of the views for and against vaccination. The vivisection controversy is summed up in the same way. In the pros and cons about fashions in dress the "hat of the factory girl" is mentioned. But Mr. Askew says nothing about the rediculous silk hat worn by men, or about the feather ornaments worn in the hats and bonnets of fashionable women.

Among recent books on philosophy, Dr. Campbell Fraser's "Philosophy of Theism, published by Messrs. Blackwood and Sons, deserves special notice. Dr. Fraser, Emeritus Professor of Philosophy in Edinburgh, is one of the lecturers under the Gifford Trust, and this volume contains the first series of his addresses. It is a striking expression of the reaction against the Materialism of which Huxley and Tyndall have in our time and country been the foremost preachers. Even the Edinburgh Professor must reach a point beyond which he knows nothing—becomes an Agnostic like any Huxleyite of them all. What he professes to do is to show that the Agnostics, usually so-called, might have known something more had they tried. But that something is infinite and the Huxleyites and the Tyndallites would say that the Professor has no warrant for his conclusions about God. Dr. Fraser's position is generally indicated in the following passage:—"Physical science is reached by a leap in the dark, in the faith that the presence of physical order and purpose in Nature will not suffer the physical inquirer to be put to confusion. Religion, too, is a leap in the dark, yet in hopeful faith is the constant agency of perfect moral reason, as the root not only of the physical order, but as the highest conception man can have of the universal principle of existence."

All the world knows something of the devotion of Renan's sister to her distinguished brother—who, without her self-sacrifice, might never have become distinguished. Another gifted Frenchwoman of the same stamp was the mother of the illustrious composer, Gounod. What she did for her father's family when she herself was but in her teens, and what she subsequently did as a widow for her children, is set forth in the "Autobiographical Reminiscences" of the composer, an English translation of which, by Mr. Hely Hutchinson, is now published by Mr. Heinemann. Gounod, like so many men who have become eminent, inherited his genius from his mother, and his moral strength as well. As a girl she supported her family from the proceeds of her work as a teacher of music. "My mother," writes Gounod, "who nursed me herself, had certainly given me music with her milk. She always sang while she was nursing me, and I can faithfully say I took up my first lesson unconsciously, and without being sensible of the necessity so irksome to any child, and so difficult to impress on him, of fixing my attention on the instruction I was receiving. . . . Even before I knew how to use my tongue, my ear appreciated the difference between the major and the minor key. They tell me that hearing some one in the street, some beggar, doubtless, singing a song in a minor key, I asked my mother why he sang 'as if he were crying!' Nevertheless, his mother disliked the prospect of his becoming a musician. She would have chosen what she considered a safer career for him. But here, the other mother—Nature—interfered. Young Gounod studied music to such good effect that he won the "Grand Prix de Rome;" which enabled him to proceed to the Eternal City for further cultivation in his chosen art. After his Roman residence he visited Mendelssohn at Leipsic. As most people are aware, "Faust" is Gounod's greatest work. "Faust" was first rehearsed in September, 1858. On this famous piece, Gounod writes: "Though Faust" did not strike the public very much at first, it is the greatest theatrical success I have ever had. Do I mean that it is the best thing I have ever written? That I cannot tell. I can only reiterate the opinion I have always expressed that success is more the result of a certain concatenation of favourable elements and successful conditions, than a proof and criterion of the intrinsic value of a work."

The next volumes of Messrs. Bliss, Sands, and Foster's Public Men of To-day will be exceptionally interesting. Among the earliest of these will be Mr. H. D. Traill's Lord Cromer, which, we understand, will bring the narrative and criticism down to and include the present movement into the Mahdist country. The flirtations of his Holiness with Socialism, and with labour questions generally, as also with Anglican Orders, will draw public attention to Mr. Justin McCarthy's book on Pope Leo XIII. For the same series of Public Men, Mr. W. J. Stillman is to contribute the work on Crispi, and Mr. J. Lowry Whittle the one on President Cleveland.

The Travelling Parson of the Period (Dean Stanley and Mr. Talmage were nothing to him) we mean the Rev. Mr. Haweis, of St. James's, Westmoreland-street is about to publish a two volume work of his peregrinations. It will be brought out very shortly by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. Counting up his mileage, Mr. Haweis makes it a hundred thousand. He began his hundred thousand miles in 1885, and finished them last year. He has journeyed through America, Australia, Tasmania, Canada, New Zealand, Ceylon, and the isles of the Pacific—throwing in the last named in a lump, as if they were the Channel Islands. The book is to appear under the title of Travel and Talk, There's a good deal of talk.

More Nordanism! Professor Patrozi has written a book entitled A psychico-anthropological study on Giacomo Leopardi. The conclusion he arrives at is that the great Italian poet is a true psycopathogenic degenerate, with a suspicion of latent epilepsy.

On June 1st, Messrs. Funk and Wagnalls Company expect to have ready for publication. "The Preachers' Homiletic Commentary on the New Testament, which will consist of 11 voiumes. The last volume is now passing through the press.

The first edition of 5,000 of Peter Mackenzie, his Life and Labours, by Rev. Joseph Dawson, published yesterday week, by C. H. Kelly, sold out in four days. A second edition of 5,000 will be ready immediately.

Mr. Geo. A. Macmillan will preside at a Booksellers' Dinner, to be held on Saturday, under the auspices of the Booksellers' Provident Institution. The first list of guests who have already accepted invitations include: Rev. J. E. C. Welldon, Mr. S. R. Crockett, Mr. W. Q. Orchardson, R.A., Professor Mahaffy, Professor Michael Foster, Sir Douglas Straight, Mr. W. Laird Cloves, Sir John Bergue Mr. Arthur A Beckett, Mr. A. Paterson, Mr. Gordon Browne, Mr. H. W. Wilson.

Messrs. Chatteo and Windus supply us with some details in addition to those which have already been announced regarding Mr. John Porter's forthcoming book on racing, famous racers, and his own system of management at Park House. Mr. John Porter, the well-known trainer, who is still on the right side of sixty, was the trainer of such famous horses as Blue Gown, Vagabond, Rosicrucian, Ormonde, Green Sleeve, Paradox, St. Blaise, The Palmer, Shotover, Orme, and others. The incidents relating to the poisoning of Orme will be given in the forthcoming book, as also those connected with the scratching of Vagabond and Paradox. The autobiographical part of the book will be pretty full. Mr. Porter definitely began his career as a trainer thirty-three years ago. Mr. Porter's present establisement, Park House, is the centre of the district of Kingsclere (from which the book is to take its name). The author points out radicalerrors in our system of breeding the thoroughbred, and advocates a scheme of turf reform. Nor the least valuable and interesting part of the work will be Mr. Porter's detailed account of his training and stable management. The work which is to be fully illustrated, is edited by Mr. Webber.

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
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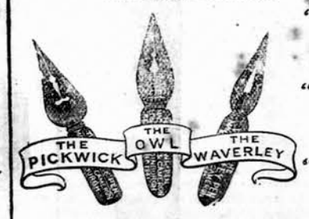

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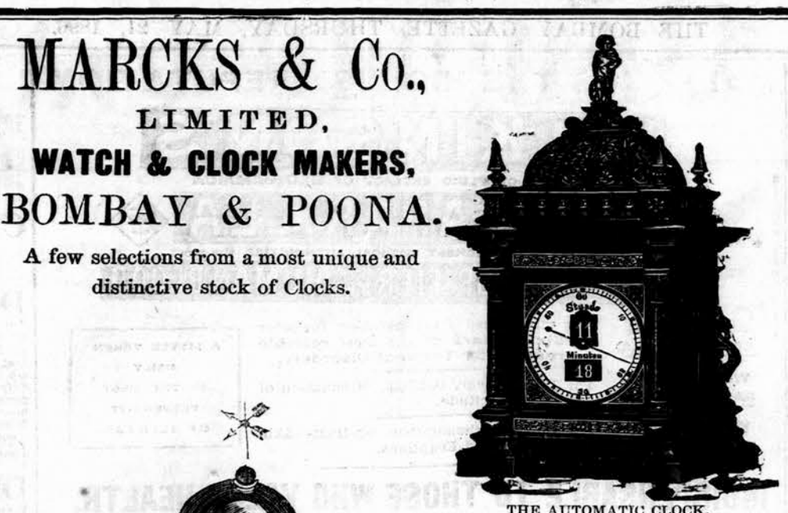

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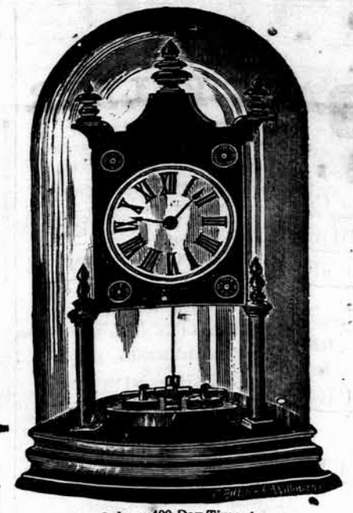

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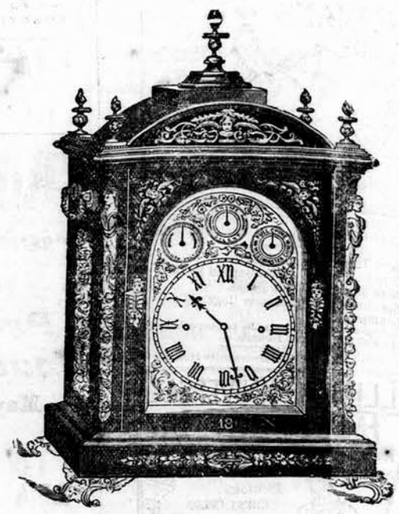

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